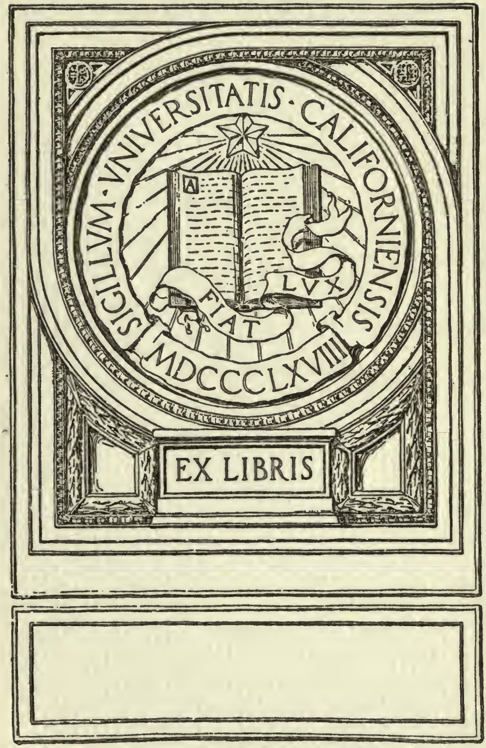

WARWICKSHIRE
PLACE NAMES

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WARWICKSHIRE PLACE NAMES

BY

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'WORCESTERSHIRE PLACE NAMES'

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PREFACE

In introducing 'Warwickshire Place Names' I have little to add to the prefaces to my earlier works on Staffordshire and Worcestershire names. I have used Dugdale's *Antiquities of Warwickshire* for a foundation, as containing the best account of the county in his day (1656); but many places, some noticed by him as then 'depopulated', have now disappeared from maps and directories. I have endeavoured to deal with all places, however small, having a history and supplying the necessary forms.

In tracing them I have been able to identify several Domesday manors apparently unrecognized by Dugdale, or Reader (Warwickshire Domesday, 1835). Only six now remain unknown, viz. Altone, Ermendone, Leth, Rincele, Surland, and Ulware. I have found Dugdale very serviceable in the supply of forms, which he is careful to give in their old garb. He tells us that he spent twenty years in searching public and private records for material. The etymologies he occasionally gives are superior to those of his time;

he tells us he received 'much light' from William Somner, probably the most competent philologist of the period. He (Dugdale) had the advantage of local knowledge, the lack of which sometimes perplexes an etymologist, or leads him into error.

I have to express my grateful thanks to Professor Skeat for kindly assistance afforded direct and through his numerous works.

W. H. DUIGNAN.

WALSALL,
April 11, 1912.

CONTRACTIONS

A. D. Ancient Deeds in the British Museum.
A. S. Anglo-Saxon, or Old English.
A. S. C. Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.
B. T. Bosworth-Toller's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary.
c. century.
C. B. M. Charters and Rolls in the British Museum.
Cr. Chs. Crawford Charters. (Napier and Stevenson.)
C. D. Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici. (Kemble.)
C. D. Fr. Calendar of Documents in France.
Ch. R. Charter Rolls.
C. I. Calendar of Inquisitions.
cp. compare.
C. S. Chartularium Saxonicum. (Birch.)
D. Domesday Book.
Dug. Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire, Jones's edition, 1765.
E. D. D. English Dialect Dictionary. (Wright.)
fem. feminine.
h. hamlet.
H. E. D. Historical, or New, English Dictionary.
L. Latin.
m. mile.
M. E. Middle English.
Mon. Dugdale's Monasticon. (Caley, Ellis, and Bandinal.)
N. F. Norman-French.
O. F. Old French.
O. E. Old English, or Anglo-Saxon.
O. M. Ordnance map, 1 inch.
p. parish.
P. R. Pipe Rolls.
pers. n. personal name.
pl. n. place name.
S. R. Subsidy Rolls.
Th. Ch. Thorpe's Diplomatarium Anglicum Aevi Saxonicum.
Wr. Ch. Wroxall Charters.

WARWICKSHIRE
PLACE NAMES

Ailsbury House, ancient estate in Packwood. This family name is common in local records between the years 1272 and 1399, in which it appears as *Ayllesbury*, *Aylesbury*, *Alnsbury*, and *Ailsbury*, generally with the prefix *de*, or the addition *of Lapworth*, A. D. Dug. makes frequent references to the family, but none to the estate. Whether the family derived its name from the estate, or conferred it, or sprang from Aylesbury in Bucks., does not appear, but the etymology is the same—*Ægelesburh*; *Ægel* (Ayle) is a fairly common A. S. pers. n.; cp. Aylesford, Aylesworth, Aylesthorp, &c. For the terminal *v.* Bury.

Alcester is situate at the junction of the Alne and Arrow rivers, and on the direct line of the Roman way called Icknield Street. The terminal, A. S. *ceaster*, *ceastre*, implies a fortress, and the prefix is plainly an attenuated form of Alne, which, together, give us 'the fortress on the Alne'. Though undoubtedly a Roman station (coins and remains having been freely found there) it is not mentioned in any existing A. S. record, or in D. It first appears in the P. R. for 1178 as *Alencestra*, and on later Rolls as *Alencestre*. It is unnecessary to trace the later forms of the name, the only question being the meaning of the prefix, for which see Alne (river). Dug. (534) says, 'about the year 700 a synod was held at *Alne*,' and quotes Spelman, but no record of the synod is known to exist.

Alderhanger Wood, Alderhanger Farm, in Wootton Wawen. A. S. *alor*, *aler*, M. E. *aller*, *alder* (tree), and A. S. *hangra*, M. E. *hanger*, *honger*, a wood on a declivity, slope, or bank—'the alder hanging wood'. The terminal is frequently found as 'hunger', sometimes 'hungry'. One would expect a 'hanging' wood to apply only to a declivity, but I have sometimes met with it in connexion with gentle slopes.

Allesley, p., 3 m. W. of Coventry. 13 c. *Allesley* (numerous), A. D. i; *Alvesley*, Mon. iii; 1327 *Allesleye*, S. R. These forms are too late to guide us to any certain construction. The prefixes represent the gen. form of a pers. n., probably *Ælf*, alone or in conjunction with a second stem, such as *Ælfhere*, *Ælfgar*, *Ælfheah*, &c. Pl. ns. are frequently derived from the first stem of a name by which a man was familiarly known to his neighbours. We shall not be far wrong in construing this name as 'Ælf's lea' (pasture land); *v.* Ley. There was no *v* in O. E., *f* performing its functions, and the *v* in the second form shows an *f* in the original name.

Alne, river, affluent of the Avon. It is exceedingly difficult to construe river names when the streams are of any importance. They are frequently grounded in some extinct language of which we have no record. The earliest mention we have of this river is in a charter of 723 (1 C. S. 227), a grant by 'Ethilbalth, King of the Mercians and South Angles', to Earl Æthelric of land at *Widutun* (Wootton Wawen) 'adjoining a river which our ancestors were wont to call *Ælwinnæ*, and which is so called to this day'. This name is apparently not A. S., having no meaning in that language, and is probably a corrupt form of some Celtic word. There is a river Alne in Northumberland (giving name to Alnwick, Alnham, and Alnmouth), which Bede (673–735) records as *Aln* and *Alne*. In Scotland we have an 'Allan' river near Stirling, an 'Allen', near Hawick, and an

Allan or Alwyn, near Melrose. In England we have an Allen, near Truro, another in Dorset, an Allen or Alwen in Flintshire, and an Allen or Alwin in Northumberland. In France we have rivers Alain, Alene, Allaine, and Allan. We have also the pers. n. Allen and Allan. In Gaelic *Aluinn*, *Aluinne*, *Ailne* (variants) mean exceedingly fair, handsome, lovely. In Manx *Aalin*, in Irish *Alluin*, *Alain*, in Welsh *Alain*, *Alwyn*, *Alwen* have similar meanings, and in Irish and Welsh mean also bright, lucid, clear. I therefore think that *Alne* is a Celtic word, and that the name is descriptive of the river in the opinion of the race who conferred it.

Alne (Great), p., 2 m. NE. of Alcester, takes its name from the river Alne (q. v.), which passes through it. Little Alne is a h. in the p. Dug. says (p. 519), 'anciently written *Ruen Alne*, and corruptly now called *Round Alne*.' *Ruen* represents *rūhan*, the dat. form of *ruh*, a rough, uncultivated place. A 'Saltway' from Droitwich to Lechlade passed through Great Alne a little S. of the Mill. It is mentioned as 'Salt Street' in a charter of 1016, C. D. 724. This road was also a thoroughfare between London, Shrewsbury, and the NW., via Stratford, Coughton, Bromsgrove, and Kidderminster. In 1753 the road between Stratford and Bromsgrove was turnpiked and carried through Alcester, and the ancient road was gradually deserted; between Great Alne and Coughton it is partially stopped, and used only as a footpath. *Ogilby's Roads*, 1675, gives an excellent map of the old way, on the scale of a mile to an inch.

Alspath, *v.* Meriden.

Altone, an unidentified D. manor, in Barlichway hundred. The name is perhaps extinct, but may survive in some farm or field name.

Alvecote, h., 3 m. E. of Tamworth, commonly pronounced Aucot. There was a priory here where the Hall stands. 13 c. *Alvecote*, Mon. iii. This form is sufficient to show that *Alve* represents a pers. n. commencing *Ælf-*. Alvechurch, in Worcestershire, we know to have been 'Ælfgith's church', *Ælfgith* being a favourite A. S. fem. pers. n. Beyond the fact that Alvecote means the cottage of some one whose name was, or commenced, Ælf, we cannot go.

Alveston, p., 2 m. NE. of Stratford. 985 *Eanulfestune*, C.D. 651; 988 *Eanulfes tune*, C.D. 666. D. *Alvestone.* Belonged to the Monastery at Worcester from Saxon times to the dissolution. This is Eanwulf's town, *v.* Ton (*ulf* = *wulf*). Alveston, in Gloucestershire, is recorded as *Ælvestune* in a charter of 955 (C. S. 936), which means Ælf's town. The shortening of *Eanwulf* to *Alv* may be thought a strong example, but it is not a rare one.

Amington, p., 2 m. from Tamworth. 889, C. S. 559 *Alchmunding tuun*; later endorsement, *Alhmunding tun*; 889, C. S. 560, *Alhmunding tune.* This is Ealhmund's town, *v.* Ton. The *-ing* is used in a possessive sense instead of the gen. *-es*, and means 'belonging to'. It generally drops out, but here it has survived, and all we have left of *Ealhmund* is *Am-*.

Anker, river, rises near Bulkington, and falls, via Polesworth, into Tame at Tamworth. On its course (about 20 miles) it had two hermitages and a nunnery (Polesworth). The root is A. S. *ancra*, M.E. *ancre*, *anker*, an anchorite. The word formerly applied to both sexes. Ankerwyke, near Staines, 'Anchorets village,' has a similar origin, a nunnery having been founded there in the 12 c.

Ansley, p., 5 m. W. of Nuneaton. D. *Hanslei*, 15 c. *Ansteley*, *Anestelay*, *Anseley*, Dug. The terminals are all forms of *leah*, pasture land; *v.* Ley. The prefix, I think, represents A. S. *ān-stig*, one path, narrow footway over lea land; *v.* Anstey, *post.*

Anstey, p., 6 m. NE. of Tamworth. D. *Anestie*; 13 c. *Anesty*, *Anestleye*, A. D. i; 14 c. *Ansteley*, A.D. iv. These forms are almost good A. S.—*ān-stig* ($g = y$), one footway, or perhaps a narrow way for one person; *stigel* ($g = y$) is the root of our modern 'stile'. Anstey, in Herts., has a similar root; *v.* Ansley, *ante.*

Apsley, h., 1 m. W. of Tanworth; *v.* Aspley.

Arbury, h., 4 m. SW. of Nuneaton. 12 c. *Ordburi*, *Erdbury*, Mon.; 13 c. *Erdbury*, *Ordbury*, A. D. i; 1235 *Orbyri*, A. D. iii; 14 c. *Erdebury*, A. D. iii. There was a monastery here founded in the 12 c. The above forms, though abundant, are not clear, except as to the terminal *bury* (q. v.). I think the prefixes, though varying, represent an A. S. pers. n. commencing Eard-, such as *Eardwulf* (later *Eardulf*), *Eardwine*, *Eardnoth*, &c. It will be observed that A. S. pers. ns. usually consist of two stems. In common parlance one only might be used, and so descend to us. Arbury, in Lancashire, has similar early forms, but all are post-Conquest.

Arden (Forest of). There never was such a 'Forest', except in Shakespeare's fertile brain. 'Arden' is not an O. E. word, but an importation from the Continent, in allusion to the 'Ardennes' in Flanders. I have not met with the word 'Arden' before 1238 (Ch. R. 236), though I do not doubt its earlier use. It appears originally to have been used to describe a well-wooded district, without any pretensions to a 'Forest'. Only the king could create, or hold, a forest; in the hands of a subject it could only be a 'chase', not under forest law. In primitive times the country between Castle Bromwich and Brewood was occupied by the immense wastes of Sutton Chase and Cannock Forest, and between Castle Bromwich and Stonebridge it was nearly all moorland with little or no timber. Then set in a woodland country which was fancifully termed 'the forest of Arden', and Shakespeare gave 'to airy nothing a local habitation and a name'. The forest records contain no reference to Arden, and I doubt if there was any 'Forest' in Warwickshire, unless Feckenham stretched into it.

Arlescote, h., 4½ m. SE. of Kineton. D. *Orlavescote*; 1080 *Orlavescoth*, 1123 *Orlavescot*, *Ordlavescot*, C. D. Fr.

Ordlaf was a common A. S. pers. n., and this is clearly 'Ordlaf's cot'.

Arley, p., 6 m. SW. of Nuneaton. D. *Arlei*; 1327 *Asley*, S. R. The terminal is clearly *ley*, pasture land (*v.* Ley), and I do not doubt that *Ar-* represents *Earn-*, which is the prefix to many A. S. pers. ns. such as *-wulf*, *-noth*, *-helm*, *-grim*, &c. Upper Arley and Arley Kings, in Staffordshire, have A. S. roots in *Earnlie*, *Ernleye*, &c. *Earn* in A. S. was not only a man's name, but it also means an eagle, and Professor Skeat construes *Earnlie* as 'the Eagle ley'. The objection to that appears to me to be the terminal *ley*; eagles have nothing to do with pasture land. If it had been *-cliffe* or *-holt* (wood) it would have been in accord. It is desirable to mention that the pronunciation of *Earn-* was *Arn-*, and that where three consonants come together one always goes, so that *Earnley* would naturally become Arley. A. S. names were usually composed of two stems, but in late A. S. times the last sometimes dropped off; accordingly in D. we find *Earne* recorded as a holder of lands in the time of Edward the Confessor. In deference to Professor Skeat I construe this 'the Eagle lea', but I have my doubts.

Arrow, p., 1 m. S. of Alcester, takes its name from the river Arrow on which it is situate. 710 *Arne* (sic), C. D. 127. The *n* is doubtless a misprint for *u*. Kemble, C. D. 62, prints it *Arue*; D. *Arwe-*. *V.* Arrow (river).

Arrow, river, rises in the Lickey, and runs into Avon near Salford Priors. For forms *v.* Arrow, *ante*; they are clearly A. S. *arewe*, an arrow, in allusion to the current or straightness of the river (B. T. 49), though I am not aware that it is anywhere remarkable for either quality; yet such river names as Blythe, Swift, &c., would seem to be indicative of motion. The A. S. C. under the year 1016 records the river *Arwe*, now the Orwell, near Ipswich. The Tigris is said to mean 'the arrow' in ancient Persian.

Ascote (Chapel), h., in Bishop's Itchington, 4 m. S. of

Southam. In 991 Oswald, Bishop of Worcester, grants land at *Icenantun* (Itchington, Bishop's) to his 'faithful man Ælfstan'; C. D. 677; 13 c. *Astanescote*, Mon. v. As this is clearly 'Ælfstan's cot' I have no doubt 'the faithful man' gave his name to the place. There was formerly an ancient chapel here (allowed to fall to ruin), perhaps Ælfstan's work.

Ascott, h., in Whichford, 6 m. SE. of Shipston-on-Stour. No forms. With only the prefix to guide us it is difficult to say what pers. n. it represents, but *Ælfstan* is as likely as any other, and by analogy with Ascote in Bishop's Itchington (q. v.) we shall probably be right in guessing this to be Ælfstan's cot.

Ashfurlong, ancient estate, 2 m. NE. of Sutton Coldfield, is first mentioned in the Plea Rolls of 1242 as *Hasfurlong*, the *Has-* being a rude form of M. E. *asch* (ash-tree). In later records it is always *Ashfurlong*. Furlong in pl. ns. is not a 'measure' of land, but describes the extent to which an original cultivator of common, or open field land ploughed it before turning. The word is a short form of 'furrow long'. On the open field system trees and bushes grew on the balks or headlands, and here an ash-tree, or group of ash-trees, probably gave rise to the name. The estate was, like Moor Hall, a very old assart or enclosure from Sutton Chase.

Ashorne, h., 6 m. S. of Warwick. 1196 *Hasshorne*; 1370 *Asshorne*; Dug., 360, says it was formerly *Esse-hyrne*, which is very probable. *Esse* is a M. E. form for the ash-tree, and *hyrne, hern* is A. S. for a nook or corner—the ash-tree nook.

Ashow, p., 4 m. N. of Leamington. D. *Asceshot*; 13 c. *Ascesho*, *Achyshou*, *Ashyho*, *Assho*, *Asshisho*, A. D. i; *Asschesho*, *Essesho*, *Hessesho*, A. D. ii and iii. This little place yields abundant late forms which might be multiplied. The terminal *hoh*, *ho* is A. S. and means originally 'a point of land, formed like a heel, and stretching into the plain' (H. E. D.); and see Hoe. The prefix might be taken to be a M. E. form for the ash-tree; but the persistent gen. *es* shows it to be the pers. n. *Æsc* (ash), which is sometimes recorded alone, but more abundantly as a prefix. This may be construed as *Æsces* (ashes) *hoe*, or, for example, as Æschbeort's, -beorn's, -cytel's, frith's, &c., *hoe*.

Aspley, h., 1 m. W. of Tanworth. 1272 *Aspeley*, C. I. ii; 13 c. *Apsele*, *Aspele*, Dug.; 1327 *Aspeleye*, S. R. There is a moat here which shows the locality to be ancient. For the terminal *v.* Ley. The prefix is A. S. *æpse*, *æspe*, the aspen-tree—the lea of the aspen (poplar).

Aspley, h., in Wootton Wawen. 1272 *Aspeley*, C. I. ii. *V.* Aspley in Tanworth.

Asps, h., 1½ m. SE. of Warwick. Dug. spells it *Naspes*. The only form is one he gives in 1196, which is plain *Aspes*, and means 'the aspen poplars'; *v.* Aspley, *ante*. Probably the *N* is a transfer from a once preceding word, like Noak, from a M. E. *at ten oak*, at the oak; Nash, from *at ten ash*, at the ash; Naspes, from *at ten aspes*, at the poplars. It would seem now to have lost the intrusive *N*.

Astley, p., 3½ m. SW. of Nuneaton. D. *Estleia*; 13 c. *Estley*, *Esteley*, A. D. i; 1327 *Astleye*, S. R. Plainly East-lea, *v.* Ley. Astley Castle has a large moat.

Aston, p., suburb of Birmingham. D. *Estone*; 12 c. *Estone*; 13 c. *Eston*, *Aston*—East town, *v.* Ton. Nearly all Astons are East town. I have only met with one exception, where, traced to its roots, it was A. S. *Æsctun*, Ash town.

Aston Cantlow, p., 5½ m. NW. of Stratford. D. *Estone*—East town, *v.* Aston, *ante*. The de Cantelu or Cantilupe family were Norman lords.

Atherstone. D. *Aderestone*; 'anciently *Edredestone* and *Aldredestone*,' Dug.; 1246 *Edrideston*, Ch. R. The forms are not quite in accord; *Aldredestone* should yield the pers. n. *Ealdred*; but the other forms are in favour of Eadred, and I construe this 'Eadred's town'; *v.* Ton. See Atherstone-on-Stour, *post*. It is sometimes difficult to be sure about a name, even with an A. S. form. Long before the Conquest pers. ns. varied in the spelling, the tendency being to brevity; and here we cannot trust the D. form; the *d* may represent *th* (*v.* Alspath), and we should then have almost the modern form.

Atherstone-on-Stour, p., 3 m. SE. of Stratford. D. *Edricestone*; 1248 *Athericstone*; 1249 *Athereston.* The forms are not quite in accord. The D. form would give Eadric's town, and the other forms Æthelric's (short form *Ethric*) town; but then as the D. scribes used *d* for a medial *th*, they might have done so here, in which case all the forms would be consistent, and consistent also with the modern form. I therefore read this Æthelric's (Ethric's) town. See Atherstone, *ante.*

Attleborough, p., 1½ m. E. of Nuneaton. 1155 *Atleleberge,* C. D. Fr.; 13 and 14 c. *Atleborowe, Attilburgh,* and similar forms, A. D. ii, iv, v. The terminals are all forms of A. S. *burh,* an enclosed or fortified place, *v.* Bury. The prefix is doubtless a pers. n., and *Attile* is recorded in D. as a landowner before the Conquest. I construe this as Attil's *burh* (borough).

Austrey, p., 6 m. NE. of Tamworth. 1004 *Adulfestreo,* Th. Ch. 546, *Aldulfestreo,* C. S. 1298; 1151 *Aldevestrue, Haldulvestre,* C. D. Fr.; 1327 *Aldulvestre,* S. R. If we always had early forms like these, interpretations would be easy. Originally this would be *Ealdwulfes,* later *Aldulfes,* tree. This is a fair illustration of the gradual change of names. Tree is a common terminal in pl. ns. Perhaps a notable tree was near the founder's house, or marked the boundary of his property.

Avon, river, rises near Naseby in Northamptonshire, and falls into Severn at Tewkesbury. There are ten distinct rivers 'Avon' in England, Wales, and Scotland. The name is commonly found in our earliest records as *Afen, Afene, Afon,* and occasionally *Hafene* and *Abon.* It is not an A. S. word, but Old Celtic *abonā*, Welsh *afon*, *avon*, Irish *abhain*, Gaelic *abhuinn* (*bh* = *v*), and means simply 'river'. In Ireland there are several streams commencing 'Avon-' and *Owen-* (a variant form), with suffixes, e.g. Avonmore, Avonbeg, Owenass, Owenbristy, &c. Mr. Henry Bradley (*English Miscellany*, 15) says, 'It is certain that all the rivers now called Avon must have had proper names. There is evidence enough to show that the ancient Britons were in the habit of giving individual names to quite insignificant streams.' If all the ten Avons in Britain once had a distinctive suffix, it is remarkable that not one of them should have survived to our time; but Mr. Bradley heads his article 'A Bunch of Guesses'. He suggests further that the British name of Warwick was *Caer-wrangon*, and that *Wrangon* was the name of this Avon. (There is a river *Afon-Wrangon* in South Wales, 2 m. SW. of Hirwain.) Cp. Rea.

Avon Dassett, *v.* Dassett Avon.

Ayleston, h., 2 m. S. of Stratford. D. *Alnodeston;* 1095 *Elmundestone*, 12 c. *Alvodestone*, Dug. The D. form would yield us Ælfnoth's town (*v.* Ton). (*Alnod* being a later form of the name, the D. *d* should probably be read *th*. See Alspath.) The second form would give us Ealhmund's town. In primitive times there was frequently a conflict of names. Suppose a landholding man named *Ælfnoth* was succeeded by his son *Ealhmund*, the name might vary. The third form shows that *Alnod* ultimately had the preference.

Bacons End, now a large farmstead on the old London and Chester road, 2 m. E. of Coleshill, was formerly *Bacons Inn*, and is so marked on eighteenth-century maps, and in road books of the period. Bacon was no doubt the name of some early or noted proprietor. The traffic on this road was formerly very great, Chester being on the post road, and the principal port of departure, for Ireland, down to about 1760, when the road began to wane. The last of the Chester coaches was taken off in 1802, and brought through Birmingham and Walsall.

Baddesley Clinton, p., 8½ m. NW. of Warwick. Not in D. 14 and 15 c. *Badsley*, Dug. *Baddes-* is certainly the gen. form of an A. S. pers. n., probably *Bædd* or *Bæde* (both recorded), giving us Bædd's or Bæde's pasture land, *v.* Ley. The de Clintons, of Coleshill and Maxtoke Castle, were mediaeval lords, hence 'Clinton'.

Baddesley Ensor, p., 3 m. NW. of Atherstone. D. *Bedeslei*; 1327 *Baddesleye Endeshover*, S. R. There are two 'Baddesleys' in Hampshire recorded in D., both as *Bedeslei*. I think the root is the same as in Baddesley Clinton, q. v. A family named Ednesovre (probably from Edensor in Derbyshire) owned the manor in the 13 and 14 c., hence 'Ensor'. There is a h., Ensor, half a mile from the village.

Baginton, p., 3 m. SE. of Coventry. D. *Badechitone*; 12 c. *Bathkinton*, *Batchintune*, Dug.; 1327 *Bachekinton*, S. R. The D. form gives the key. Originally this would be *Badecantūn*—Badeca's town, the *-hi-* representing the gen. *an*.

Balsall (Temple), near Knowle. 1226 *Belessale*, A. D. ii; 1248 *Belesdale*, Ch. R.; 1327 *Balesale*, S. R.; 1398 *Balsyll*, *Ballsall*, A. D. ii. Dugdale spells the name *Balshall* throughout. The prefix represents the A. S. pers. n. *Bæll*, and the terminal I assume to have been *heale*, which Professor Skeat translates 'a sheltered place', probably pasture. The original form would be *Bællesheale*. Temple is a M. E. addition because the manor belonged to the Knights Templars, whose buildings and church still remain.

Barcheston, p., 1 m. SE. of Shipston-on-Stour. D. *Berricestone*, *Bericestune*; 12 c. *Berchestone*, Dug. I read this as Beornric's town, *v.* Ton. The pers. n. is common in A. S. This little place gave name to the D. hundred of Berricestone, now merged in Kineton hundred.

Bardon Hill, 2 m. W. of Stratford. 704 C. S. 123 *Baddan dun*—Badda's hill; *v.* Don.

Barford, p., 3 m. SW. of Warwick. D. *Bereford*, and always afterwards *Bereford.* A. S. *bere*, barley—the Barley ford. Barford lies upon the Avon, and on a main road between Warwick, Kineton, and Banbury; the 'ford' was probably on the Avon before a bridge was built, *v.* Ford; cp. 'Barlichway', *post; bærlic* is another A. S. word for barley.

Barlichway, the name of a Warwickshire post-Domesday Hundred. I am not aware that any locality now bears the name. In Dugdale's time (1605–85) its Courts were held twice a year near Temple Grafton, and twice at Ipsley, near Redditch, but were then falling into disuse (Dug. 447). The name is good A. S., *bærlic-weg* (*g* = *y*), the barley way; *v.* Barford. It is curious, considering their size and former importance, that the names of Hundreds should commonly have their root in some trifling object: a burial mound, a bridge, a lonely moot or meeting-place, a hamlet, suffice to give 'a local habitation and a name' to a division including, perhaps, a hundred parishes.

Barnacle, h., 4 m. SE. of Nuneaton. D. *Bernanger*; 12 c. *Bernangul, Berangil*, Dug.; 13 c. *Bernangre, Bernaungel, Bernangre* (3), *Bernangul, Berhangel*, A. D. iii, iv, v; 1327 *Bernagul, Bernangul*, S. R. A queer name, and unique, but D. gives the key. It is A. S. *bern*, a barn, and *hangre*, a hanging wood, i. e. a wood on a hillside, probably from a barn in or adjoining the wood; *v.* Alderhanger. It is curious how people will twist a name the meaning of which is forgotten until they bring it into a form which they do understand, and then somebody invents an appropriate legend. I should not be surprised if a visitor was gravely informed that Barnacle owes its name to an ancient invasion by Barnacle Geese.

Barrels, ancient estate, 2 m. W. of Henley-in-Arden. This must be the name of a family to whom the estate once belonged. The word *barrel* is not English, but a mediaeval importation from the continent. The family must be old, as

Richard Barell, of Ulnhale, is recorded in 1405, A. D. iv; and John *Barell* was Commissary and Sequestrator General to the Bishop of Worcester in 1388, A. D. i.

Barrow, in various forms, is a common terminal. The root is A. S. *beorg*, *beorh*, M. E. *beoruh*, *berghe*, *berwe*, *borw*, *borg*, *burgh*, *barrough*. The original meaning is a hill, hillock, but at a very early period the word was commonly applied to a low or burial mound, A. S. *hlœw*. The forms are so various in M. E. that great care is needful to distinguish them from A. S. *burh*, M. E. *burgh*, *borowe*, &c. *V.* Bury.

Barston, p., 8 m. W. of Coventry. D. *Bereestone*, *Bertanestone*; 13 c. *Berstonestun*, A. D. i; 1327 *Berstanston*, S. R. The forms suffice to show this to be originally *Beorhtstanes tun*, Beorhtstan's town; *v.* Ton.

Barton, h., in Bidford. 1300 *Berton*, Dug. A very common name in the midlands and south of England. It is A. S. *bere-tun* (*er* = *ar*), literally the barley town, *v.* Ton; but it came to mean a farmstead, rickyard, cattle-fold, &c. The outlying yards and cattle-folds on the downs in the south are called 'bartons'.

Barton-on-the-Heath, p., 5 m. E. of Shipston-on-Stour. D. *Bertone*. 'On the Heath' is a M. E. addition to distinguish it from other Bartons, and explains itself. For the meaning *v.* Barton, *ante*, and Barford.

Bascote, h., in Long Itchington, 2 m. NW. of Southam. 13 and 14 c. always *Bascote* or *Bascott* (Walsall Charters). It was a post-Domesday manor, and belonged to the Corporation of Walsall for over 500 years. *Bass* was a well-known A. S. pers. n., and I read this as Bass's cottage.

Baxterley, p., 3 m. SW. of Atherstone. 1327 *Baxterleye*, S. R. This name is unique. There is only one form, and that a late one, but it looks right. In A. S. *bæcestre*, M. E. *baxter*, means a baker, and this is 'the Baker's ley'. Baxterley is not mentioned in D., but it probably was in being at that time, and I therefore assume an A. S. origin. If it is only of M. E. growth Baxter might represent a trade, or family, name. It was not an A. S. name.

Bearley, p., 4 m. NW. of Stratford. D. *Burlei*; 13 c. *Burley*, *Burlei*, Dug. and A. D. i; 1327 *Burleye*, S. R.; 16 c. *Byrley*. Obviously originally *burh-leah* (nom.)—the burgh, or borough, on the lea; *v.* Bury and Ley.

Beaudesert, p., adjoining Henley-in-Arden. D. *Donnelie*; c. 1135 *Beldesert*, Dug.; 14 c. *Beaudesert*, *Beldesert*, commonly, A. D. iv. D. says: 'there is (here) a *haia*, half a mile long and the same broad.' A *haia* was a fenced enclosure into which wild animals were driven for slaughter. The Norman possessors built a castle here, and gave the locality a French name meaning 'the beautiful wilderness'. The old name *Donnelie* means 'the hilly lea', *v.* Ley. Cp. Beaudesert on Cannock Chase, Beaulieu in the New Forest, Bewdley (*d* excrescent), Beaumaris, &c., all N. F. names.

Beausale, h., 4 m. NW. of Warwick. D. *Beoshelle*; 12 c. *Beausale*; 1250 *Beusale*; 13 c. *Beausale*, A. D. iv. The D. form is the only one worth dealing with; the others are hopelessly corrupt. The terminal *-helle* is a common D. representative of A. S. *hyll*, modern 'hill', and I think *Beos-* is the Norman scribe's idea of the genitive plural of A. S. *beo*, a bee, giving us 'the hill of the bees'. The correct form would be *Beonahyll*, cp. Beoley, in Worcestershire, and Beobridge, in Claverley, Salop. The Anglo-Saxons set great store by their bees, honey and wax being indispensables to them.

Bedworth, p., 3½ m. S. of Nuneaton. D. *Bedeword*, all later forms are *Bedworth* and *Bedeworth*. *Bede*, *Bæde* was a common A. S. pers. n.; the final *d* in the D. form must be read *th*; *worth* means farm, estate, property (*v.* Worth) = Bede's property.

Bentley, in Solihull. Not mentioned by Dugdale, but the locality must be ancient as there are traces of two moats, and the name itself is A. S. I have met with no forms, but they are unnecessary as Bentleys are numerous, and all have the same root and meaning, *Beonetleah*; *beonet* meaning coarse tufty grass such as usually grows on moors, and is known as 'bent'. For the terminal *v.* Ley.

Bentley, p., 3 m. SW. of Atherstone. D. *Benechelie*; 13 c. *Bentley*, Dug. I could fancy the D. clerk struggling with an original *Beonetleah* as spoken by A. S. witnesses, but he has done pretty well with it. For the meaning, say 'the lea of the benty grass', *v.* Bentley, *ante.*

Bericote, 3 m. N. of Leamington. D. *Bericote*; on O. M. only as 'Bericote Wood'. Dugdale's map shows a moated site, and he speaks of the hamlet as 'long since depopulated', but, being a D. manor, it is entitled to respect. The material is scant, but I think the prefix represents A. S. *berige* ($g = y$), *berrie*, a berry, and that the meaning is 'the cot in the berries', it may be blackberries, whinberries, or any other kind of berry.

Berkswell, p., 6 m. W. of Coventry. Northamptonshire D. *Berchewelle*; 14 c. *Bercleswelle.* By some accident Berkswell is recorded in D. under Northamptonshire; such errors were not uncommon, and probably arose from misplacement of leaves. The D. *ch* = *k*. There is a great spring and ancient open well near the church here. The two forms together give the clue. The original form would be *Beorcoleswiell*, Beorcol's spring.

Berwood, 1 m. W. of Castle Bromwich; a post-Domesday manor, now reduced to a moated site, and almost absorbed by the Birmingham sewage farm. 12 c. *Berwd*, Dug.; *Berwode*, *Berwood*, Mon. vi. 466, 468. In A. S. *bearo* and *wudu* both mean a wood, but *bearo* has long since passed out of use and its meaning been forgotten; then a living word having the same meaning is added to the dead one and forms a 'pleonasm', time wearing down, more or less, the original forms. Hence Berwood means 'wood-wood'. It lay within the limits of Sutton Chase, and belonged to the Abbey of St. Mary de Pré, near Leicester, from the 12 c. to the dissolution. In their records the monks term it a hermitage, and *nemus*, nemus meaning a feeding ground for cattle among woods.

Bevington (Wood), **Bevington** (Cock), hs., 4½ m. SW. of Alcester. 1316 *Byvinton major*, *Byvinton minor*, Dug.; 14 c. *Beovynton*, *Bevynton*; 1327 *Coppede Benyntone*, *Wode Benyntone*, S. R. Dugdale writes these places *Wood-Bevinton* and *Cock-Bevinton*. The original form would be *Beffantun*, Beffa's town, *v.* Ton. 'Wood' I take to apply to B. 'minor', because it was woody, and 'cock' probably from 'Coppede', which means (*a*) having the top cut off, polled, (*b*) the crest of a hill covered, 'copped,' by a building, or grove of trees. The founder's name may have been *Beofa*, but no such name is recorded.

Bickenhill (Church), **Bickenhill** (Hill), near Hampton-in-Arden. D. *Bichehelle*; 12 c. *Bychenhulle*, *Bigenhull*, *Bikenhull*, *Bykenhull*, Dug.; 1327 *Bikenhull*, S. R. The D. *ch* = *k*, and the terminal *-helle* = *hyll*; *hull* is the M. E. form for *hill*. The original form would be *Bicanhyll*—Bica's hill, Bica being a well-known A. S. pers. n.; *v.* Bickmarsh, *post*.

Bickmarsh, h., in Welford, 6 m. SE. of Alcester; an. 967, C. S. 1201, *at Bicanmersce*; D. *Bichemerse*; 12 c. *Bichemers*. This is plain Bica's marsh (A. S. *mersc*, *sc* = *sh*). The locality is low lying; *v.* Bickenhill, *ante*.

Bidford, p., 7 m. SW. of Stratford. 710 *Budiforde*, C. D. 62, C. S. 127; D. *Bedeford*; 12 c. *Budifort*, *Budiford*; 16 c. *Bidford*. The original form would be *Budanford*—the ford of Buda. The charter of 710 is only a copy, and old scribes had a tendency to spell pl. ns. as they were spelt in *their* day. The persistent *i* represents the old *an*. The Icknield Street crosses the Avon here, and the passage, now bridged, is probably the 'ford' referred to; *v.* Ford.

Biggin, h., 3 m. NE. of Rugby (now Newton and Biggin). Dugdale says that the name was formerly *Holme* (river-side meadow land liable to flood). Biggin is one of the very few

Scandinavian words to be found in the county, and has doubtless trickled down from the North in mediaeval times. It means a building of any kind, but in the North is usually applied to a fair house or gentleman's seat.

'By some auld owlet-haunted biggin,
Or kirk deserted by its riggin.' (BURNS.)

Holme (q. v.) was a D. manor.

Biggin, h., in Stoke, 3 m. E. of Coventry. 1327 *Bugginge* (2), S. R. 'Biggin Hall' is moated; *v.* Biggin, *ante.*

Billesley, h., 4 m. NW. of Stratford. 704 *Billes læh,* C. S. 123; D. *Billeslei. Bil* was an A. S. pers. n. (not a pet form of William, which was introduced by the Normans); and it formed the prefix to many compound names, such as Bilfrith, Bilhelm, &c. This is Bil's lea, *v.* Ley; cp. Bilston, Staffordshire, Bil's town.

Bilton, p., 1½ m. SW. of Rugby. D. *Beltone, Bentone*; 1236 *Belton,* Ch. R. i; 1327 *Beultone,* S. R.; 13 c. *Beultone,* Mon. v, *sub* Pipewell. Originally A. S. *Beolantūn,* Beola's town; *v.* Ton.

Binley, p., 2½ m. E. of Coventry, situate on the Sow. D. *Bilveie, Bilnei*; 1251 *Bilney,* Ch. R. i; anciently *Bilneje,* Dug. The terminals *ey, eie, ei, eje* are all forms of *ieg,* an island, the meaning of which was not confined to land entirely surrounded by water, but extended to rising ground in a marsh, or watery land. I think the original form was Billanig (*g* = *y*)—Billa's island, and that the modern name should be Bilney; cp. Bilney, in Norfolk, D. *Bilenei,* certainly Billa's island.

Binton, p., 4 m. SW. of Stratford. 710 *Bunintone,* C. S. 127; D. *Benitone, Benintone*; 12 c. *Buvintone*; 13 c. *Buvintone, Benington,* Dug.; 1325 *Bunynton.* The forms represent an original *Bynnington*—the town of the sons of Bynna. The *y* gives *u* regularly, and a D. scribe denotes this sound by *e,* as he does here. This is a clear instance of a patronymic name.

Birchley, Birchley Street, 5 m. SW. of Atherstone. 13 c. *Bircheleistret*, and *Merestret*, Mon. ii; *stret* is a M. E. form of A. S. *stræt*, a road. It is commonly supposed that the word is indicative of a Roman way, but it is only evidence of antiquity, and our forefathers freely applied it to any old highway. This is 'the street on the lea of the Birch' (tree or trees). *Mere, mear*, in M. E. means a boundary, the boundary street. Ancient roads were common and convenient boundaries to manors, hundreds, and counties.

Birdingbury, p., 7 m. SW. of Rugby; usually pronounced Birbury. 1043 *Burtingbury*, C. D. 939; *Birtingabyrig juxta Aven*, C. D. 916; D. *Derbingerie, Berdingberie*; 13 c. *Burdingbury*. D. has blundered in its first form. The A. S. forms give us full material; the meaning is 'the *burh* of the sons (or descendants) of Beorht'. The terminals are all forms of *burh*, *byrig* being the dative form.

Birmingham is not mentioned in any existing A. S. Charter, and the first record of it is D., where it appears as *Bermingeham*. The next state record is the Liber Niger or Black Book of the Exchequer (1166), where we find Peter de *Bremingeham* registered as holding nine knights' fees. He was the 'Dapifer' (steward) of Gervase Paynell, a great manorial lord, and held under him (as of the Barony of Dudley), Birmingham, Edgbaston, and other manors. He was the founder of the family of 'de Birmingham', taking his name, as was customary, from his principal manor where he probably resided. In a Ridware Charter, circa 1158, he is recorded as Peter de *Brimigham*; in the P. R. for 1165 as de *Bremingham*, for 1167 as de *Bremingeham*, for 1168 as de *Bruningeham* (the first *n* being doubtless a mistake of the scribe for *m*). In the same Rolls for 1170 and 1171 he appears as de *Bremingeham*; in 1207 his son William is recorded as de *Bermingeham*; and in the Hundred Rolls for 1255 the same William, or his son, appears as William de *Burmingeham*. In later times I find the following forms in

English records:—In 1316 *Bermingham*; 1330 *Bermincham*; 1333 *Burmyncham*; 1346 *Burmyngham* and *Bermyngham*; 1347 *Bermingeham* and *Bermyngeham* (3); 1352 *Birmingham*; 1376 *Byrmincham*; 1393 *Byrmingham*; 1403 *Burmyngeham*; 1408 *Birmincham*; c. 1413 *Bermyngeham, Brymecham*; 1584 *Byrmycham.*

It frequently happens that English words, transplanted to America, the Colonies, or Ireland, retain their archaic forms with greater tenacity than at home, and Birmingham is an example. A son of Peter de *Bremingeham* went to Ireland with Strongbow, about 1170, and there founded a family, which grew into a clan known in Irish as *Mac Feorais*, and in English as after mentioned, the forms being taken from annals and charters; 1243, de *Bremingham*; 1325, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, de *Brimagham*; 1391, de *Bremigham.* In the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries the name is recorded, in Ireland, as *Brimidgham*, *Brymigham*, *Brymudgham*, *Brymugham*, *Brimugham*, *Brimigham*, *Bremengham*, *Bremincham*, *Bremyncham's country*, *Bremyngeam*, *Bermingham*, *Bremingham*, *Brymyngham*, and *Bremyngham.* Queen Elizabeth, in an autograph letter on Irish affairs, dated Nov. 6, 1599, writes the name *Bremingham.* In 1657 the name appears as *Bermigham*, *Bremigham*, *Bremmingham.* From these examples it is clear that in the majority of instances in Ireland the *r* preceded the vowel, and the *g* was soft. The name is unquestionably A. S., and it is impossible to make any sense of *Berm-* in that language; it was not a pers. n., or a word; but, if assumed to have been originally *Brem-*, the meaning is plain, as *Breme* was a pers. n.; it is recorded in D.; a *Breme* fell at the battle of Hastings, and Bromsgrove was originally *Bremesgraf*—Breme's grove. The meaning of the word is 'illustrious, glorious, famous'.

Now all languages are subject to metathesis, or shifting of letters, and it is common in connexion with *r*; third was originally *thrid* (we still say three), bird was *brid,* thirst was *thrist,* dirt was *drit,* &c. The D. form is plain *Berm-*, but D., it must be remembered, was compiled by Norman clerks and Norman commissioners, from the evidence of Anglo-Saxons transcribed into Latin; twelfth-century records, especially if local, are better authorities as to spelling than D., and here, in them, the *Brem-* prevails. It is not, however, necessary to allege error in Domesday. Metathesis is as old as Homer, and in this instance may well have commenced before the Conquest; centuries frequently elapse before a change is generally accepted, and meantime the spelling oscillates. To *ask* is a case of metathesis; that is the old form; then for centuries we said *axe*; and for the last three hundred years we have gradually returned to *ask*; but how many millions still say *axe*?

Assuming the original form to have been *Bremingaham* (dative plural), the meaning is clearly 'the home of the sons (or descendants) of Breme', *ing*, in A. S., being equivalent to the Scotch *Mac*, or the Irish *O'*. As a rule in pl. ns., the *a* in *-inga-* drops out; but is frequently, for a time, represented by *e*, as here in the D. and many subsequent forms. When this is the case, although the *g* was originally hard (as it certainly was in *Bremingaham*) it became soft, and hence the various terminals in *-cham*, *-sham*, and ultimately *-gem*. Examples of the *e* softening a preceding *g*, which without it would be hard, may be found in *hinge*, *swinge*, *singe*, *change*, &c. Many places which, like *Bermingeham*, once had a medial *ge* but have dropped the vowel, still retain the ancient pronunciation. Attingham, near Shrewsbury, in D. is *Atingeham*, and is now commonly called and written *Atcham*; Pattingham, near Wolverhampton (D. *Patingham*), probably once had a medial *e*, for it is, and always has been, pronounced *Pattinjem*. Lockinge, in Berkshire, has a soft *g*. Abinger, in Surrey, is pronounced *Abenjer*, though its old form was Abingworth (*g* hard), then falling to *Abingerth*, and finally to *Abinger*, the *g* softens. No etymology of Birmingham could be satisfactory which did not account for 'Brumagem'. That form is no vulgarism, as commonly supposed, but represents, better than Birmingham, the archaic pronunciation of *Bremingeham.*

Biscopesberie, a manor recorded in the D. for Warwickshire; should be Staffordshire, representing Bushbury in that county.

Bishops Itchington, *v.* Itchington Bishops, *post.*

Bishopston, h., 2 m. NW. of Stratford. 1016 *Biscopes dun*, C.D. 724; c. 1327 *Bisshopeston*, A.D. v. The A.S. form is quite correct, *sc* = *sh*, Bishop's hill, *v.* Don. It belonged to the Bishops of Worcester.

Bisley, h., near Coventry. 12 c. *Bisselei*, C.B.M. 1. *Bisse* has not yet found its way into A.S. dictionaries, though it is now accepted as being modern 'bush'. The H.E.D. does not recognize the connexion, nor does B.T. (Supplement A–E), but Professor Skeat does. This is plain Bushy lea, *v.* Ley.

Biterscote, h., 1 m. SE. of Tamworth. 13 c. *Bitlescote*; 14 c. *Buttriscote*, *Butrescote.* The prefix and gen. *s* points to a pers. n., probably *Beorhtel*, later *Berhtel*, giving us Berhtel's cot.

Blabbs Mill, 2 m. SE. of Castle Bromwich, on the river Cole. *Blab*, *blob* is a dialectic name for the flower of the water ranunculus, *Calthra-palustris* (also called Horse blob, May blob, and Water blob). The word is used to describe anything tumid or circular, a small globe or bubble of any liquid, a blister or rising of the skin. An open-mouthed person is a *blab.* It is not an A.S. word, and as it is commonly used in Scotland it may have a Celtic root. The flower is still abundant in the Mill pool. See *English Plant Names* (Britten and Holland), 51, and Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary, under 'blab', and 'blob'.

Blabbs (The), a low-lying h. on a small stream in Sutton Coldfield, near Midland station, now almost built over. *V.* Blabb's Mill, *ante.*

Blacklow Hill, 2 m. N. of Warwick. The terminal infers an ancient burial mound (*v.* Low), and the prefix that the locality was covered with gorse and heather. Here the Earls of Lancashire and Warwick, having captured Piers de Gaveston (favourite of Edward II) at Deddington, beheaded him, without judgement, June 19, 1313.

Blakedon Hill, Blakedon Mill, 3 m. S. of Kenilworth; always *Blakedon* or *Blakedown.* A. S. *blac*, M. E. *blake*, black, and A. S. *dūn*, M. E. *don*, hill, or down. Black in the sense that it was uncultivated, running wild. *Hill* has been added when the sense of *don* was forgotten. The mill, which lies upon Avon, is very ancient, and is mentioned in D. as being worth six shillings and eightpence (per annum), doubtless with land attached. It belonged to Combe Abbey.

Blossomfield, locality in Solihull and Shirley, takes its name from a clerical and land-owning family who lived in Solihull in the reigns of Edward I, II, and III, and were parties to numerous conveyances. The name is variously spelt 'Blosmeville, Blosmoville, Blosemeville', &c., the terminal always being *-ville.* They were certainly of Norman extraction.

Blythe, river. There are two rivers Blyth in Northumberland, one in Notts., another in Suffolk, one in Staffordshire, and many pl. ns. commencing Blithe- or Blyth-, from their situation on those rivers. The forms are invariably *blythe*, *blithe*, *blide* ($d = th$). A. S. *blithe* meant originally 'mild, gentle', but came to mean 'merry, brisk'. Many of our river names convey the sense of sound or motion. We must interpret *blythe* in its original sense if we accept it at all.

Blythe, h., 1 m. N. of Coleshill, is situate on the river Blythe and takes its name from it. Blythe Hall, a picturesque old mansion, was built by Sir William Dugdale, and there he wrote the *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, and other works, and died in 1685.

Bochidene Grange, 4 m. SW. of Coventry. Dugdale writes this *Bokindene*, and says it was a Grange built by the monks of Stoneleigh on the enclosures they made from the wastes. Two miles E. is a hamlet marked on the O. M. 'Bokinton'. The forms are scanty and modern, but I think Bochidene represents a late form of *Bocandene* which would yield us 'the vale of the beech trees' (A. S. *bōc*, a beech, *dene*, a valley). If the terminal should be *don* the construction would be 'the hill', &c. Bokinton I read 'the town of the beech trees'. Both these names may be of M. E. origin, which would account for some variation in spelling, but the construction would be the same.

Boldmere, h., in Sutton Coldfield. It is very difficult to get early forms of small places, and when met with they are generally so corrupt as to be of little value. There are fields in Castle Bromwich called 'The Bolmers'; in Shenstone, 'The Bullmoors,' and in Betton, Salop, 'Bolemere,' and 'Bomer Pool'. Probably the original form of the prefix in all these names would be *Bole-* or *Bull-*; bull is not admitted to be an O. E. word, but it is M. E., and usually appears as *Bole*. The terminals may be M. E. *mers*, marsh, *more*, moor, or *mere*, a pool, according to the forms, but all pertaining to objects connected with the bull. It is curious that we find 'bullock' in our language 200 years earlier than 'bull'. The A. S. words for 'bull' were *fearr*, and *hrȳther*. The name Boldmere was formerly confined to some marsh land to the W. of the Chester road, just below the acclivity where the church now stands. The rest of the present parish of Boldmere was known as 'the Colfield' prior to 1856. Cp. Boll Hall, *post*.

Boll Hall, Boll Bridge, Tamworth. 1314 *Bolestake*; 1313 *Bollebriggestrete*; 1424 *Bulryng*; 1327 *Bolebrugge*, S. R.; 1424 *Bole hall maner*. M. E. *bulle*, *bolle*, *bole*, bull, *brugge, brigge,* bridge. The Bull ring, with the Bull stake, was near the bridge and the Castle Gate.

Bordesley, h., 2 m. E. of Birmingham, now part of it. 1160 *Bordelea, Bordesley,* P. R.; 13 c. *Bordesle, Bordesley,* C. I. ii. A. S. pers. n. *Bordel,* and *leah*—Bordel's lea, *v.* Ley.

Botley Bank, Botley Mill, in or near Henley-in-Arden. A. S. *bold, botl,* means a house, and I expect that *botle* has been read Bot-ley. That is Dugdale's opinion, and he had access to forms which are lost to us.

Bourton-on-Dunsmoor, p., 5 m. SW. of Rugby. D. *Bortone*; 1327 *Boughton,* S. R. The forms are scanty, and alone might be misleading; but there are several Bourtons, and with some of them we have the advantage of A. S. forms. The prefix represents A. S. *burh,* nom., an enclosed or fortified place, *v.* Bury and Ton. Dunsmoor was formerly an immense heath, probably taking its name from an A. S. named *Dunne.*

Brailes, p., 4 m. SE. of Shipston-on-Stour. D. *Brailes*; 1248 *Brailes,* C. R. i. This name is unique, and difficult to deal with. It does not appear to be an A. S. word, or to have any connexion with Bray, a fairly common pl. n.; cp. Brailsford, in Derbyshire; there Brails- must represent a pers. n. —the ford or crossing of a stream on the way to Brail's house or property. I suggest that Brailes once had a terminal, such as -ford, -hill, -well, &c., which had dropped off before the Conquest. Biddulf, in Staffordshire, from the A. S. pers. n. *Beadulf* (earlier *Beaduwulf*), probably once had a terminal. The tendency is always to brevity. Under Bescot, near Walsall, we should hardly expect to find an original *Beortmundes cot,* and the shortening was gradual. *Brail* is not a 'recorded' name, but probably not one A. S. charter in a hundred has survived to our time, and hundreds of names have been lost.

Bramcote, h., 4 m. SE. of Nuneaton. D. *Brancote*; 13 c. *Brompcote,* Dug.; *Brancote, Bromcote,* C. B. M.; 14 c. *Bram-*

kote, *Brompcote*, C. B. M. A. S. *brōm*, broom, and *cote*, cot, the cottage in the Broom. The *original* sense of Broom appears to have been 'thorny shrub', 'whence bramble, furze or gorse,' *v.* H. E. D. The *p* in the forms is excrescent, the effect of accent falling on the *m*, as in Hampton, rightly Hamton.

Brandon, p., 5 m. SE. of Coventry. D. *Brandune*; 1227 *Brandon*, Ch. R. 1; 1273 *Braundon*. *Brand* is a well-known A. S. pers. n., and I read this as Brand's hill, *v.* Don. There are the foundations of a Norman castle here, of which there is no record; it is called 'Brandon Camp'. There is a 'Brandon Camp' (earthworks) in Salop.

Bretford, h., 5 m. SE. of Coventry. 1227 *Bretford*, Ch. R. 1; 1180 *Bretford*, C. D. Fr. Is situate on the Fosse way where it crosses the Avon. I think *Bret* is a short form of an A. S. pers. n. like *Bretel* or *Briht*, and that this was his ford, *v.* Ford. Brett is still a family name. There was a hospital for lepers here.

Brets Hall, in Ansley, takes its name from a family named 'Bret', who owned it in Henry III's time, and lived there for 200 years. Dug. 734.

Brinklow, p., 5½ m. NW. of Rugby. 12 c. *Brinchelau*, Dug.; 1251 *Brincklawe*, Ch. R. 1. Is situate on the Fosse way, and there is a huge tumulus, and a fort at its foot, on the direct line of the street, which turns aside to avoid them and then returns to its straight course. The terminal is A. S. *hlaw*, M. E. *lowe*, a burial mound. As to *Brink*, Professor Skeat (*Place Names of Cambridgeshire*, 64) treats the word as of Scandinavian origin, meaning 'the descent or slope of a hill'. The H.E.D., *sub* Brink, says, 'not known in O.E., probably from Scandinavian, the edge, margin or border of a steep place . . .' The tumulus here is unusually lofty and steep. The word *brink* is still commonly used in Denmark and Sweden to denote a steep place, e. g. *Kyrke brink*, one of the steepest streets in Stockholm. Though undoubtedly

Norse it must have found its way into our language at an early period, being recorded under the pl. ns. *Brinkburn*, *Brinkhill*, *Brinkley*, *Brinkworth* (1065 C. D. 817). It may, I think, be fairly assumed that Brinklow was founded by the Norsemen. It is only twenty miles from Leicester, for long periods a Danish town, and the tumulus and fort beneath might have been very serviceable to them for military purposes on the Fosse way.

Brinsford Bridge, on Watling Street, 5 m. S. of Lutterworth, anciently *Brunesford Bridge*, *Brunesforde*, Dug. 11. This bridge carries Watling Street over the Swift, here a broad marshy stream. Brūn (L. *Bruno*) was D. tenant of Brownsover under Goisfrid de Wirce. It is a common A. S. name, and our modern 'Brown'. The Swift would be, and is now, the boundary of the manor, hence *Brunesforde*. This is the *Tripontium* of the itineraries which old writers fix at Dove Bridge, 3 m. SE, an impossible place for a Roman station, being low-lying land subject to flood, and without a trace of occupation. The station called Tripontium was really at Cave's Inn, 2 m. SE. of the bridge, where traces are abundant, and Roman remains have been found; *v.* Cave's Inn and Brownsover. In 1284 the bridge was broken, and was the subject of legal proceedings at Leicester (Dug. 11). It was perhaps this broken bridge, and the low-lying character of several miles of country to the SE., liable to serious floods, that led to the early desertion of Watling Street (as a thoroughfare) between Weedon and High Cross. *V.* Brownsover and Raines brook, *post.*

Brochurst, h., in Monks Kirby. 1327 *Brochurst*. A common name which always keeps its A. S. form, *bróc*, a brook, and *hurst*, *hyrst*, a wood, meaning a wood through which a brook flowed, or which was skirted by one. A. S. *broc* (*o* unaccented) also means a badger, and, as accents have disappeared, some might prefer to translate it 'badger's wood'; but our forefathers were more interested in brooks than badgers, and I never met with an example which led me to think that a badger was referred to.

Brookhampton, h. and ancient estate, 1½ m. W. of Kineton. 12 c. *Brochamton*; 17 c. *Brokehampton*, Dug. The original name was probably *Hamtun*, home town or *Heantun*, high town, and *broc*, brook, was subsequently added to distinguish it from other Hamtons, these additions being common in mediaeval times; *v.* Hampton-in-Arden.

Broome, h., in Bidford, 3 m. S. of Alcester. 711 *Brome*, C. S. 127; D. *Brome*; 1327 *Kingesbrome*, S. R. For the meaning *v.* Bramcote. In 1086 (D.) the entire manor belonged to the king, having been wrested by him (William) from the monks of Evesham; subsequently a part of it was acquired by the Burnells, hence Kings-Brome, and Burnells-Brome. Brome Court is moated.

Broughton, in Whitchurch, S. of Stratford, on the Stour. Anciently *Brocton*, Dug.; 1285 *Brocton*, C. B. M. vii. All Broughtons coming under my notice have been originally *Bróctun* or *Brocton*—Brook town, *v.* Ton. The *-oc-* had a guttural sound like *loch* in the North, which has frequently changed the spelling to *Brough*.

Brownsover, h., 2 m. NE. of Rugby. D. *Gaura*; 13 c. *Bruneswafre*, *Bruneswaure*, *Brounswever*, *Waure*, Dug. 9; 1327 *Brouneswaver*, S. R.; 1343 *Brouneswevere*; c. 1377 *Brounniswavere*, A. D. iv. The D. form requires explanation. Initial *w* perplexed a Norman scribe, and he sometimes (as here) substituted *g* for it; then he uses *u* for *v*, and we get *Gaura* instead of *Wavra* (a Latinized form of A. S. *wafre*). This form is confirmed by the later terminals. *Brūn* is an A. S. pers. n. meaning and pronounced 'brown'; the name is doubtless derived from the *Brūn* who, D. tells us, then held the manor under Geoffery de Wirce, *v.* Brinsford bridge and Cave's Inn. As to the terminal *-wæfre* my proposition is that it means 'the aspen poplar'. That is not a meaning given to the word in A. S. dictionaries, but they apply it to anything 'flickering, wavering, quivering', the very habits of the aspen. In consequence of early Norman scribes writing *wafre* as *waure* ($u = v$) the original form has been overlooked, and its pronunciation altered. True that *æspe, æpse* means a poplar (some say an 'aspen', others a 'white' poplar), but there is no objection to synonyms in any language. Woore, in Cheshire, in D. is *Waure*, and the same in the 12 and 13 c., the *u* representing *v*; Warton, 3 m. NE. of Newport, Salop, was Waverton in 1273 (*Eyton's Shropshire*); Warton, 4 m. NW. of Atherstone, was Waverton. Other examples are Waverton in Cheshire, Waver*tree* near Liverpool (a significant form); Waverley in Surrey (in the 12 c. was *Wauerlea*); a river *Waver* in Cumberland with a *Waverton* upon it; *Wavre*, 15 m. SE. of Brussels, and two *Wavre* in the province of Antwerp; *v.* Churchover and Cester-Over. Professor Skeat writes (*Harrison's Liverpool District Place Names*, 70), 'Chaucer has wipple tree for the cornel-tree, meaning "waving tree"; and *wavertree* would be a splendid word for an aspen.' I think we may safely construe this name as Brown's aspen poplar (or poplars).

Bubbenhall, p., 5 m. SE. of Coventry. D. *Bubenhalle*; 13 c. *Bulenhull*, Mon. ii. *Buba, Bubba* was an A. S. pers. n., of which *Buban* was the gen. form; the terminal is M. E. *hull* = Bubba's hill.

Budbrook, p., 1½ m. NW. of Warwick. D. *Budebroc*; 1253 *Budebroc*, Ch. R. 1; 1329 *Bodebroc*, C. B. M. *Buda* was an A. S. pers. n. The original form would be *Budanbroc*—Buda's brook; then the *-an-* was worn to *e*, and finally dropped.

Bulkington, p., 4 m. S. of Nuneaton. D. *Bochintone*; 1232 *Bulkintone*. I think we may here trust D., and read this 'the town of the beech trees'; *v.* Bochidene, *ante*. The passage from *Boch-* to *Bulk-* is apparently strong, but really mild compared with some changes.

Burmington, p., 2¼ m. S. of Shipston-on-Stour. D.

Burdintone; 1413 *Burmynton*, later *Burmington*, Dug. Dug., 422, thinks the D. *d* to be a mistake for *m*, and doubtless he is right, having access to early forms which he does not disclose to us. The name is unique, and its meaning by no means clear. I can only suggest that it may be *Burg-* or *Burhman's* (both A. S. pers. ns.) town, *v.* Ton. A *burgmann* was one who lived in a town, a citizen as distinguished from a countryman.

Burton Dassett. See Dassett (Burton).

Burton Hastings, p., 3½ m. S. of Nuneaton. D. *Bortone*, afterwards *Burthon*, *Burhton*, *Burugton*, *Burughton*, *Burtone*, Dug.; 1327 *Bourghton*, S. R. Originally *Burhtūn*—Borough town, *v.* Bury. The Hastings held it for many generations.

Bury, Borough, Berry. These terminals have their root in A. S. *burh*, dat. *byrig*, *byrg*, M. E. *burgh*, *borowe*, *burwe*, *borugh*, &c., meaning an enclosed place, from a castle, town, or village, to a single homestead surrounded by a wall or rampart of earth. It is sometimes difficult to distinguish the forms, which in M. E. are very varied, from A. S. *beorg*, *beorh*, *beorge*, a hill, tumulus (*v.* Barrow). The *r* was strongly rolled, and the *h* was like Scotch *ch* in *loch*; thence development of *u* in form *borough*. Burgh, in Lincolnshire, is pronounced 'Borough'. *Burgh*, *burg*, *burh*, in A. S. dictionaries are generally interpreted 'a fortified place, a town, a city'. But we must remember that, with few exceptions, towns and cities were not founded right away, but grew from small beginnings—perhaps a single homestead—and acquired a name before they had any pretensions to importance. In a charter of 996 'the old burg' is mentioned as on the bounds of a manor. The bounds are precisely what they were, and the description so accurate that every locality can be identified. The 'old burg' consists of seven small pits, the dwellings of some primitive race. No trace of enclosure or earthwork remains, and it is improbable that any ever existed. Pit-dwellings could only have been occupied by some persecuted feeble race hiding themselves in holes; and yet the place is called a *burg*.

Bushwood, h., near Stratford. 13 and 14 c. *Byssewode, Bispwode, Bisshewode*, the manor of *Bisspewode, Bispwode*, A. D. iii, iv; 1377 *Bysshopeswode*; 1404 *Biswode. Bisse* (bish) has only recently been recognized as the A. S. form for 'bush', and that word, which had been looked upon as of dubious origin, is now admitted to the family circle of O. E. The scribe of 1377 was evidently determined to make it Bishopswood (it really belonged to the Bishops of Worcester), but he failed, and 'Bushwood' it remains, meaning a wood chiefly bush.

Bushwood, h., in Lapworth. See Bushwood, *ante*. Bushwood Hall is moated.

Caldicote, h., 4 m. SE. of Southam. This is a common name. If used in the dative sense the form would be *Caldancotan*. The *i* in the modern form is the remains of the medial *an*. It means 'cold cot', probably from an exposed situation.

Caldicote, p., 2 m. NW. of Nuneaton. D. *Caldecote. V.* Caldicote, *ante*.

Caludon House, ancient estate, 3 m. NE. of Coventry. 1327 *Calwedone*, S. R.; 14 c. *Caludon*, Dug. 88; *Kaleudon*, A. D. iii. A. S. *calu, calwe*, bare, bald; *dūn*, hill—a hill bare of timber or bush. Callow hill is a common name. There are two moated sites near the house, and the O. M., 6 in., marks 'castl '.

Camp Lane (between Watford Gap and Canwell Gate, in Sutton Colfield). Under May 3, 1842, Dyott's Diary (Constable, London, 1907), vol. i, p. 299, says: 'In consequence of the disturbed state of the country . . . a camp was ordered to be formed in the neighbourhood of Lichfield, and which took place on Sutton Coldfield near the village of Little Hay on the 11th June, consisting of a brigade of Royal Artillery, two squadrons 7th Dragoon Guards, the Sussex and the Edinburgh militias.'

Castle Bromwich. 12 c. *Bramewic*, *Bromwich*, *Bromwyȝ*, Dug.; 13 c. *Wodybromwych*; 14 c. *Castel Bromwych*, Dug. A.S. *brōm*, broom, and *wic*, a dwelling, village, place—the village in the broom or on the heath. 'Castle' is a M.E. addition to distinguish it from other Bromwichs, and 'Woody' has reference to the woods and wastes, chiefly wastes, by which it was surrounded. There is here, opposite the church, a great tumulus. Earthworks of any kind are locally called 'castles', and doubtless many of them have been occasionally used for defence.

Catharine a Barns, h., 2 m. NW. of Solihull. Not marked on O.M., or referred to in any Directory, or by Dugdale. The name seems to be of modern growth, but to have historic interest. In the 12 c. a man of the Danish name Ketelberne, who owned the locality, founded and endowed a nunnery hard by, first called Eastwell, and later Henwood, which lasted till the general dissolution of the monasteries. In Yates's Map of Warwickshire, 1787 (from actual survey), the locality is marked 'Kettlebarn Heath'; and Kitchen's Map, c. 1784, marks it 'Kettle Green'. Probably the inhabitants had forgotten all about Kettlebern, and, seeing the absurdity of a name involving a kettle and a barn, gradually evolved the prettier name it now bears. The change is certainly violent, but 'popular etymology' like other popular movements is occasionally riotous. In Walsall we have a place recorded for centuries as *Churchgreves*—Church-woods, because the land belonged to a Guild held at the church; it is now known only as 'Chuckery'.

Causton, h., 2 m. SW. of Rugby. D. *Calvestone*; 12 c. *Causton*, A.D. ii.; 1236 *Causton*, Ch. R. 1. This is plain

Calf's town, A. S. *cealf*, *v.* Ton. The forms show that anciently, as now, a common pronunciation was *cauf*.

Cave's Inn, 5 m. S. of Lutterworth, on Watling Street, an ancient inn, now a farm-house. This was the site of the Roman station Tripontium (see Brinsford Bridge and Brownsover), and later of a small monastery called Halywell (Holywell), a cell to Rocester, in Staffordshire. In 1325 the monks complained to the king that they were situate in a lonely and dangerous place on Watling Street frequented by robbers, and exposed to their depredations; and they prayed to be removed to Rocester. Their petition was granted. (Mon. vi. 595.) The locality has all the appearance of ancient occupation, and Roman and other remains have been found. The old house, which bore the name of the New Inn, was taken down in 1791, when 'several bushels of human bones were thrown up'. The name was then changed to Cave's Inn, after Edward Cave, the new landlord, who was the grandfather of the founder of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Dr. Johnson calls the place 'Cave's in the Hole, a lone house on the Street'. The 'Holywell' flourishes abundantly, but has lost its early miraculous powers.

Cester-Over, p., 4½ m. N. of Rugby. D. *Wara*; 12 c. *Waure, Waver*; 14 c. *Chester-Waver, Chestur-Wauer, Thestre-Waver*, Dug.; 1327 *Chester-Waver*, S. R.; 15 c. *Thestyrwover*, A. D. v. The D. *Wara* is only a Latinized form for *Waver*, which is clearly the ancient name. The meaning is dealt with under Brownsover, *ante*. *Thester* seems to have been a mediaeval addition to distinguish it from other Wavers; Dugdale says it means 'the eastern' Waver, and was subsequently mistaken for Chester and Cester. I see no reason to doubt this. The passage from *waver* to *wover*, and then to *over* is not at all surprising. 'Cester-Over farm' is moated.

Chadshunt, p., 2 m. NW. of Kineton. 1043 *Chadeleshunte*, C. D. 916; c. 1043 *Chaddeleshunt, Cedeleshunte*, C. D. 939; 12 c. *Chadesefont*, Dug. The prefix is the A. S. pers. n.

Ceadela (*ce* = *ch*), meaning Ceadela's hunt. The terminal cannot represent a recognized hunting locality, such as the Warwickshire Hunt, &c., as the word, in that sense, is quite modern. It has probably been *huntan* (A. S. *hunta*, a hunter), in which case we should read the name 'Ceadela's huntsman', i. e. his residence. Dugdale says: 'In the chapel yard there hath been an ancient oratory, as the inhabitants report, in which was the image of St. Chadde, whereunto pilgrimages were wont to be made, for by an inquisition taken in the 4 Eliz. it appears that the offerings did amount to £16 per annum, one year with another.' As the place belonged to the monks of Coventry they no doubt thought it right to connect 'Saint' Chad with the name, and so make money out of it. The change of terminal in the last form seems deliberate, and was probably a device of the monks to give an air of sanctity to a sporting name.

Chadwick, Chadwick Manor, in Baddesley Clinton. 12 c. *Chadeleswiȝ*, C. B. M. This is Ceadela's village; *v.* Chadshunt, *ante* (*ce* = *ch*).

Chapel Ascote, *v.* Ascote (Chapel).

Charlecote, p., 4½ m. NE. of Stratford. D. *Cerlecote*; 12 and 13 cs. *Cherlecote*. *Ceorl* (churl) was a common A. S. pers. n., and also meant a peasant; so this may be 'Ceorl's cot' or 'the churl's cot'. Churl was not anciently used in any contemptuous sense.

Chelmscote, h., in Brailes, 4 m. E. of Shipston-on-Stour. 1165 *Chelmscote*, 1190 *Chelmundescote*, P. R.; 13 c. *Chelmundescote*, Dug.; 16 c. *Chelmescote*. A. S. pers. n. *Ceolmund*—Ceolmund's cot; *ceol* = *chel*.

Cherrington, p., 4 m. SE. of Shipston-on-Stour. 1327 *Chirytone*, S. R.; 17 c. *Cheriton*, Dug. The modern form is misleading, but I think the earlier forms, though scanty and late, are correct. We have about ten places in England named Cheriton, and two named Chirton. I think probably all these places have their root in A. S. *cyrs*, *ciris* (*cy*, *ci* = *ch*), cherry (tree), and that view is supported by the D. forms where they are D. manors. I construe this as the town of the cherry (tree or trees), perhaps an orchard. For the history of Cherry *v.* H. E. D.

Chesford Bridge, over the Avon, 2 m. SW. of Kenilworth, carries an ancient road known as the Welsh road, the Welshman's road, the Bullock road. c. 1422 *Chessford-brugge,* A. D. i. Until the advent of the railways it was the principal route for Welsh cattle from North Wales to London, and I believe it to have been a British trackway. There has been a bridge here from remote times, the maintenance of which was the subject of litigation in the reigns of Ed. I, II, and III, *v.* Dug. 188. When the bridge was rebuilt a few years ago the County Surveyor told me that in the stream large quantities of small iron plates were turned up. These were the shoes worn by the cattle on the long journey, and which they lost when fording the river. I think Ches- is the remains of A. S. *ceosleg* (chesly), gravelly, shingly—the gravelly ford. The river was probably forded for centuries before the bridge (M. E. *brugge*) was built.

Chesterton, p., 7 m. N. of Kineton. 1043 *Cestretune,* Th. Ch. 352, C. D. 916; D. *Cestretone, Cestedone.* The village is 2 m. from a Roman fort on the Fosse way. The Anglo-Saxons commonly applied the word *ceaster, ceastre* to a Roman town or fortress. In Mercia and the S. of England the pronunciation was 'chester', but in the N. and NE., under Norse influence, it was hard, 'castor'. This is plainly 'the town of the fort'.

Cheylesmore, suburb of Coventry. 13 c. *Chisilmore*; 14 c. *Chyldesmore, Cheylesmore, Cheilsmore.* The common A. S. pers. n. *Ceol* (chell) is here represented. Chelmarsh, in Salop, was *Cheilmarsh* in 1179, in 1255 *Cheylmerse.* Chelmick, also in Salop, in 1232 was *Chelmundewyk*; there the pers. n. was *Ceolmund.* Cheylesmore may be construed Ceol's or Ceolmund's (*ce* = *ch*) moor, *v.* More. *Ceol* may have been used as a pet or short form of Ceolmund, or the *-mund* may have worn off.

Chilvers Coton, p., 1 m. S. of Nuneaton. D. *Celverdestoche*; 12 c. *Chelverdcote,* C. B. M.; 13 c. *Chilverdescote, Chelvredeschote,* A. D. i; *Chelverescot,* A. D. iii; 1327 *Chelverscote,* S. R. A. S. pers. n. *Ceolweard* (Chelward), and *cot,* a cottage—Ceolweard's cottage. There is a h. *Coton* close to. It is the plural of *cot,* cottages.

Church Lawford, *v.* Lawford (Church).

Church-Over, p., 4½ m. NE. of Rugby. D. *Wara*; 1257 *Waur, Waure*; 13 c. *Church Waver, Wauere,* Dug.; 1327 *Chirche-Wavre,* S. R. All these forms must be read A. S. *wæfre,* 'the aspen poplar'; *v.* Brownsover and Cester-Over. The *u* in the forms represents *v.* The monks of Combe had property and a church here, hence the addition, and to distinguish it from other Wavers.

Cillentone, a manor recorded in the Warwickshire D.; should be Staffordshire, representing Chillington in that county.

Claverdon, p., 8 m. N. of Stratford. D. *Clavendone*; 1151 *Claverdon,* C. D. Fr.; 1303 *Claverdone,* A.D. i; 1326 *Clardon,* C.B.M.; 16 c. *Clardon,* A.D. iii. From A. S. *clæfre* and *dūn*—the clover hill; cp. Claverley in Salop (pronounced Clareley)—the clover lea. *Claver* is the M. E. form; clover was rarely cultivated before 1700.

Cliff, h., in Kingsbury. 13 c. *Clyve.* A. S. *clif*; *clive* is the dat. form. In pl. ns. the word is often applied to mere rising ground. Cliff stands on a bluff above the Tame.

Clifton-on-Avon, p., 2 m. NE. of Rugby. D. *Cliptone*; the *p* is a mistake of the D. scribe or copyist for *f*; the A. S. *f, r,* and *p* being much alike. The meaning is plain, 'the town on the cliff, or rising ground.'

Clopton, near Stratford. 1016 *Cloptune,* C. D. 666, C. D. 724; D. *Clotone.* D. blunders. A. S. pers. n. *Cloppa*—Cloppa's town. The original form was properly *Cloppantūn.*

Cloud Bridge (over Avon), 1 m. E. of Stoneleigh. Dug. (182) says, 'takes its name from the rock on the S. side thereof.' A. S. *clūd* (cloud) meant a mass of rock, earth, or clay, a hill. It was only in mediaeval times that the meaning was extended to a mass of vapour in the sky.

Cloudsley Bush, 2 m. S. of High Cross. This is a considerable tumulus on the Fosse way 'whereupon', Dug. says, 'a beacon is now situate, but anciently some noted bush, as 'tis like.' For the meaning *v.* Cloud Bridge, *ante*, and Ley. Stukeley and some early antiquarians have assumed that a Roman general, Claudius, was buried here, for which there is no ground. The inscription at High Cross (q. v.) records the nonsense.

Codbarrow, 2½ m. W. of Lapworth. 13 c. *Codbarwe*, A.D. iv; later *Codbarrow, Codborough Manor.* Adjoins Umberslade Park, and the site is moated. The terminal implies a burial mound, which may have disappeared. The prefix probably represents the A. S. pers. n. *Coda*, or a short pet form of such names as *Codric, Codwulf*, &c. I translate this Cod's tumulus, *v.* Barrow.

Cole, river, tributary of the Tame; always *Cole.* Except as a pers. n. I do not know any A. S. word like Cole that could be applicable to a river. Most river names are difficult, and some of them are shrouded in lost languages. There is a river Cole in Wilts., and many Colebrooks. *V.* Coleshill, *post.*

Coleshill. 799 *Colles hyl*, C. D. 295, a charter tested by Cœnwulf, King of the Mercians, *at* Coleshill; D. *Coleshille. Col, Cole* was an A. S. pers. n., and formed the prefix to other names, and *Cole* is the name of a river which flows at the foot of the town. It is therefore hard to say whether the town takes its name from the river or from the pers. n., or whether the river takes its name from the town or confers it. Coleshill, Berks., is also on a river Cole, and there are Coleshills elsewhere. The gen. *es* in the forms points to a pers. n., but it is uncertain.

Colfield (The). This locality is generally referred to in connexion with Sutton Colfield. It was originally an immense heath always spelt *Colfield* or *feld*, never, as now, Col*d*field. *Cōl* in A. S. means charcoal, formerly in common use and great demand. Mineral coal was called earth-coal, stone-coal, and in London sea-coal, because it came from the North by sea. Mineral coal was very little used, and charcoal burning employed many hands who were called Colliers. The woods were wasted, and in times of civil commotion devastated, by charcoal-burners. I suggest that the Colfield had, at some period, been stripped of its timber for charcoal, and hence its name. We know that before 'Dud' Dudley introduced mineral coal into the manufacture of iron (c. 1680) the iron works followed the woods, their only fuel, and rapidly consumed them.

Combe (Abbey and Fields), 6 m. W. of Coventry. Always *Combe* or *Cumb*. These are A. S. words (derived from Welsh *cwm*) meaning a hollow among hills, a valley. The later form is generally *comp-*, the excrescent *p* being the result of accent on the *m*. The word is very common in the SW. of England. *V.* Comptons, *post.*

Combrooke, h. and ancient estate, 2 m. W. of Kineton. This name explains itself. *Com* represents *Comb*; double *b* would be irregular—the brook in the valley; *v.* Combe, *ante.*

Compton (Fenny), p., 6 m. E. of Kineton. D. *Contone*; 12 c. *Cumton*; 14 c. *Fenni Cumpton*, Dug. *V.* Combe, *ante.* Fenny is a M.E. addition. The locality is low lying, and in primitive times parts of it would be watery.

Compton (Long), p., 5 m. SE. of Shipston. D. *Cuntone*; 13 c. *Compton in Hennemersh.* *V.* Combe, *ante.* I construe *Hennemersh* as a marsh or swamp frequented by aquatic fowl in general, as we say Moor-hen, Heath-hen, Hen-harrier, Water-hen, and Hen-roost, with reference to species, not to sex.

Moreton-in-marsh is rightly Moreton-Henmarsh. Long Compton lies quite a mile long on a great thoroughfare.

Compton-Scorpion, p., 3½ m. W. of Shipston. D. *Contone*, *Contone parva*; 1279 *Compton-Scorfen*. *V.* Combe, *ante*. D. always writes *Contone* for *Combton*. *Scorfen* is a M. E. addition to distinguish this place from other Comptons, but with only one form, and that a late one, it is hard to construe. These 13 c. distinctive additions are usually the names of early lords, but I do not think *Scorfen* was one. We may readily believe that *Scorpion* is only an example of 'popular etymology', and, assuming *Scorfen* to be the right form, it might be construed 'a track over a moor (or fen)', *v.* H. E. D., *sub* Score, 2 c.; but I have never before met with the word. *Score*, in any sense, is not O. E., but Norse.

Compton-Verney, p., 2 m. W. of Kineton. D. *Contone*; 1327 *Cumptone-Murdak*, S. R. *V.* Combe, *ante*. The Murdacs were lords in the 12 and 13 c., and were succeeded by the Verneys.

Compton-Winyates, p., 4½ m. NE. of Shipston. D. *Contone*; 12 c. *Cumton*; 13 c. *Compton Wyniate*, *Compton-Wyndyates*; c. 1540 *Compton Vyneyatis*, Dug. D. always writes *Contone* for *Cumbtūn* or *Combtūn*. As to Compton *v.* Combe, *ante*. *Winyates* is a M. E. addition to distinguish it from other Comptons; it is a mediaeval form for vineyard. Near the manor-house is ground called the Vineyard. In Knightwick, near Bromyard, is a place now known as the Vineyards, recorded in early registers Whinyards and Wynyards, and there is a Winyate Farm in Ipsley, Worcestershire.

Copston, h. in Monks Kirby, 6½ m. SE. of Nuneaton. 1251 *Copstun*. *Cop* certainly represents a pers. n., and *s* its genitive—Cop's town, *v.* Ton. The name may have been Cop, Copp, or Copman.

Corley, p., 4½ m. NW. of Coventry. D. *Cornelie*; 1327 *Cornleye*, S. R.; 14 c. *Corley*, A. D. v. D. is probably correct;

the terminal represents *ley*, q. v. *Corn-* means grain (of any kind), but it is difficult to associate grain and pasture land. We have however such pl. ns. as Corn*well*, Corn*wood*, Corn*brook*, equally difficult of association. Corley, in Salop, is *Cornlie* in D., and for some centuries afterwards. One can imagine lea land (waste) being ploughed, and after a crop of grain acquiring the name of Corn ley.

Cosford, h., 3 m. N. of Rugby. 12 c. *Cosseford*, Dug.; 1246 *Cosseford*, C. B. M.; 1327 *Cofford* (3), S. R. The forms of 1327 I think should be read 'Cossford', the long *s* and *f* of the period being much alike; the earlier forms, supported by the modern one, are entitled to preference. Only the terminal *ford* (q. v.) is clear; *Cosse* has no meaning in connexion with 'ford', and is too attenuated to afford a clue.

Coten End, h., now absorbed in Warwick. D. *Cotes*; 1287 *Cotes*, C. B. M. 1; 1327 *Cottone*, S. R. *Coton*, *Cotan* is a plural form of *Cot*, and means cottages. *End* in pl. ns. means a district, a locality (not a terminus), as in East End, West End, &c. *Cotes* is only another, but irregular, plural form.

Coton, Coton House, h., 4 m. NW. of Rugby. 12 c. *Cotes*, Dug.; *Cotes*, C. B. M. *V.* Coten End.

Coughton, p., 2 m. N. of Alcester. D. *Coctune*; 12 and 13 c. *Cocton*, Dug. I am unable to interpret *Cough-* or *Coc-*. As to these forms and the difficulty of construing them, see Crawford Charters, 115. The prefix *Coc-* may represent the A. S. pers. n. *Cocca*, but then the original form must have been *Coccantun*, and the modern prefix *Cough-* is unaccounted for.

Coundon, suburb of Coventry. D. *Condone*, *Condelme*; 1257 *Cundulme*, Ch. R. 1; 1327 *Cundholme*, S. R.; c. 1300 *Coundulme*, A. D. iii. This is a rare and interesting name, and the forms, I think, afford us its history and meaning. I take it as two stems, *Conde* and *holme*; *holme* is A. S.

and means riverside meadow land. *Conde* is a Gaulish word meaning a confluence of streams, *v.* Mitton. But how could a Gaulish word be planted in Coventry before the Conquest? The manor belonged to the monks of Coventry, and the name might have been brought over by foreign monks. But that is unlikely, because the monastery was only founded in 1043, and the name is recorded in D. in 1086. It might have been introduced by some Gaulish soldier who served at one of the adjacent stations on Watling Street or the Fosse, married a British woman, and settled down at Coundon; for I do not doubt that Coventry existed, under a British name, in Roman times. We have Cound and Condover, in Salop, near to Wroxeter, a great Roman station, and a Coundon in Durham. *Conde*, *Cound*, and *Condat* are only variants, and though the word has died out in modern French, it survives in the names of places, a French Gazetteer showing twenty-eight 'Condē' and nine 'Condat'. Our Roman itineraries mention a station *Condate*, generally ascribed to Kinderton in Cheshire, which is situate at the junction of the Wheelock and the Dane. Condicote, in Gloucestershire, is a Roman station on the Icknield Street, and within 3 m. of the Fosse way. In D. it is *Condicote* three times, and *Connicote* once. Coundon, in Durham, is within 2 m. of Bishop Auckland, a station on a great northern Roman way. In 1183 it is twice recorded *Coundon*, and once *Condone* (Boldon Book). I do not think there is any place in England commencing *Cond-* or *Cound-* outside localities frequented by Roman troops, many of whom we know to have been Gauls. A reference to any good map will show that Coundon is situate at the junction of streams.

Coventry, though a very ancient town, is first recorded in the charter of Edward the Confessor to Earl Leofric and his lady Godgifn (our Godiva), c. 1043, as *Coucæntree*. In the A. S. C. under the years 1053–1130 we find it *Cofantreo*, *Cofentre*, *Couentre*. In late A. S. *u* was commonly written for *v*, earlier *f*.

All the terminals plainly represent our modern *tree*, and the prefixes an original *Cofan*, the gen. of *Cofa*, which A. S. dictionaries render ‘a small chamber, a cell’, a meaning difficult o associate with a tree. *Cofa* is not a *recorded* pers. n., though a very probable one. *Cufa is* recorded. If we accept *Cofa* as a pers. n., then *Cofantre* may mean ‘Cofa's tree’, *or* ‘the tree of the little chamber’. Trees were commonly accepted as boundaries, and the then owner's name was attached to them and recorded in succeeding charters.

Crab's Cross, 2½ m. S. of Redditch, an ancient inn situate on the Ridgeway, at its intersection with an old road from London to Kidderminster, Bridgnorth, and Shrewsbury. ‘Cross’ from the cross roads. ‘Crab’ was probably the name of an old landlord. See Headless Cross (1 m. N.).

Crackley Wood, Crackley Farm, Crackley Gate, 1 m. N. of Kenilworth, situate *on* the boundary of Kenilworth and Stoneleigh. I think *Crack-* is one of the rare instances of a Celtic survival in Warwickshire, and that it represents a Celtic word *crīoch, crīche,* a boundary, a frontier. I have dealt with this word fully in my *Notes on Staffordshire Place Names*, sub ‘Penkridge’, to which I must refer any one who desires to pursue the inquiry. I translate Crackley as ‘the boundary lea’.

Croft, h., near Bedworth. 13 c. *Crafte*, A. D. i; *Crefte*, Mon. vi; *Craft*, frequently, A. D. A small enclosed field or pasture near the farmstead. The forms show the M. E. (and often present) pronunciation of croft.

Cryfield, h., 4 m. SW. of Coventry, anciently *Crulefeld* and *Croilesfeld*, Dug. 185. 1327 *Crulefeld*, S. R.; 14 c. *Crewelfeild*, A. D. v. I think the prefix represents a pers. n., probably *Crud* (A. S. *Crudesfeld*).

Cubington, p., 5 m. NE. of Warwick. D. *Cobintone*, *Cubintone*; 13 c. *Cobynton*, A. D. ii; 12 and 13 c. *Cubitone*, *Cobintone*, *Cumbyngton*, *Cobyngton*. A. S. pers. n. *Cuba*. The original form would be *Cubantūn*, Cuba's town. *V.* Ton.

Curdworth, p., 2½ m. NW. of Coleshill. D. *Credeworde*; 12 c. *Crudworth*, *Croddeworth*, Mon. 466, 468; 13 c. *Cruddeworth*, A.D. iv; 1327 *Cruddeworth*, S. R. This is 'Creoda's property, or estate', *v.* Worth. It will be observed that the first vowel originally followed the *r*, and that in the modern form the vowel precedes the *r*. This change is called 'Metathesis', q. v.

Dassett (Avon), p., 5 m. E. of Kineton. D. *Derceto*, *Dercetone*; 12 c. *Afne Dercet*, Dug.; 1327 *Avone Derset*, S.R. Dassett is an interesting pl. n. The terminal *-to* to the first D. form is probably a mistake of the scribe, or it may be an abbreviation for *-tone*; then both forms would be alike and *-tone* would be dropped in the later forms. *Deor-* was a common prefix in A. S. names, and in D. is *always* written *Der-*. Now if we read the forms as *Deorset* (with or without the *-tone*) we have a good A. S. word. *Deor* means 'deer', as well as being a man's name, and *set* means 'a place where animals are kept, a stall, fold, or where they feed' (B. T.). Deer were too plentiful in the eleventh century to be artificially fed; we may therefore conclude that *set* here means a place frequented by deer as feeding ground, or where they were commonly trapped. After I had come to this conclusion I found that Dugdale writes, under 'Derset', p. 376, 'for the etymologie of the name . . . I shall only deliver my fancy, viz., that being a hilly place it was originally a receptacle for beasts of chase wherewith this land, before it grew populous, did much abound, which kind we know do much delight in mountainous grounds, as this is; so that I suppose it might, by reason thereof, at first be called *Deorset* with the Saxons, which betokeneth a place where wild beasts have their abode.' This Dassett is situate on the Avon, hence its mediaeval addition. *Query*, cp. Dorset (county), D. *Dorsete*; may it not have the same meaning? Before the Conquest it must have been mostly forest.

Dassett (Burton), p., 4 m. E. of Kineton. D. *Derceto, Dercetone*; 13 and 14 c. *Chepyng Derset, Great Derset, Dercet*, A. D. iv, v. Dugdale says (p. 376, *sub* 'Derset'), 'commonly called Burton Dassett'; but when or why it acquired the additional name Burton he gives no information. Its meaning, however, will be found under Burton Hastings, *ante*. *Chepyng, Chipping* (A. S. *cēaping*) means it had a market.

Diddington, h., 1 m. SW. of Stonebridge. 1188, 1299 *Didindon*, C. B. M. i; 12 c. *Didendon*, Mon. iii 370. The forms all point to the A. S. pers. n. *Dydda*, which would give us an original *Dyddantun*, Dydda's town, *v.* Ton. Earlier forms might show that the name was *Dudda* or *Dodda*, interchanges between unaccented vowels being common. This is an example of a gen. *an* becoming *ing*.

Ditchford, h., 2 m. NW. of Moreton-Henmarsh. D. *Dicforde*; 12 c. *Dikeford, Dychesford*, Dug.; 13 c. *Dicheford, Ditchford-Frary*, Dug. This name explains itself—'the ford (passage) of the ditch'. *Dike* and *ditch* are kindred words; indeed one almost implies the other, and the pronunciation would vary according to case and time. Ditchford lies on the boundary of the shires of Warwick and Gloucester, and there may be some ancient ditch to mark the line. *Frary* because a Friarie de Dichesford possessed it in the 14 c.

Dodwell, h., 2 m. W. of Stratford. This must be a very ancient site. In an A. S. charter of 985, C. D. 651, *Doddanford* (Dodd's ford) is mentioned as on the bounds of Alveston, adjoining Dodwell. It is surprising how many of these little places, like some lowly people, have long pedigrees. 'Ford' would mean the crossing of a stream on the way to Dodd's house; 'well', the spring that supplied his cot.

Don, a common terminal, from A. S. *dūn, dūne* (pr. *down*), a mountain, hill, 'down'. In Warwickshire pl. ns. it may always be translated 'hill', the county having no mountains or downs. In M. E. it appears as *dūne, doune, doun*. *Dun* is a common word in Celtic and Teutonic languages. In

Irish it is generally applied to a hill-fort. In Welsh the form is *din* and *dinas*, with a similar meaning.

Dordon, h., 2 m. SE. of Polesworth. 1285 *Derdon*, C. B. M. 1. The form is late; I think it probable that *Der* represents *Deor*, and that this may be construed the hill of the deer; but earlier forms are desirable. *V.* Dassett (Avon) and Dosthill.

Dosthill, h., 3 m. S. of Tamworth. D. *Dercelai*; 12 c. *Dertehulla*, *Derchethull*; 14 c. *Dersthull*, *Dorsthull*, Dug.; 1327 *Dersthulle*, S. R. Taking the forms together I think that *Deor*, as in Dassett (Avon), *ante*, is the key; D. as usual writes it *Der*, and the terminal clearly represents *ley* (q. v.), the subsequent terminals showing a change from 'ley' to 'hill', not uncommon. The right A. S. form for 'the hill of the deer' would be *Deoreshyll*, the terminal in M. E. changing to *hulle*. In primitive, and indeed in mediaeval, times the locality was a great hunting country. I am unable to place any other construction upon the forms than the one I have done. Allowances have always to be made for the difficulties of Norman clerks in dealing with A. S. names.

Dovebridge, on Watling St., 5 m. NE. of Rugby. This is the site usually accepted by antiquaries as the Roman station of Tripontium. The river Dove is here crossed by Watling Street on a bridge of a single arch. There is no trace of Roman occupation. The locality is low lying, subject to floods, and unlikely to be occupied by any civilized or even uncivilized race. Tripontium was certainly not here. See Brinsford Bridge and Cave's Inn.

Drakenedge (in Kingsbury). 1251 *Drakenegg*, Ch. R. 1. A. S. *draca*, the devil, and *ecg*, an edge, brink, brim—the devil's edge, &c. *Dracan* is the gen. form. Cp. Drakelow, in Derbyshire, literally 'the Devil's burial mound', and Shuckburgh, *post.*

Draycote, h., 3 m. SW. of Dunchurch. Draycote and

Drayton are among the commonest pl. ns., and when traced to A. S. roots are found with the prefix *Dræg* (*g* = *y*), sometimes *Drai*, which means a drag-net, and so I translate it, adding the terminals, *cote* or *tun*; but Mr. W. H. Stevenson says this is 'highly improbable' (which I admit), and Professor Skeat, in his *Place Names of Cambridgeshire*, sub Draycote, makes suggestions which at present I am reluctant to accept. I prefer to say 'meaning unsettled'.

Drayton, h., 2 m. W. of Stratford. 11 c. *Dræitun*; 12 c. *Draiton* (3), A. D. i. *V.* Draycote, *ante*.

Driffold, in Sutton Colfield, rightly Drift-fold, a fold or enclosure to which cattle were driven. The name is a survival of Sutton Chase. On all forests and chases freeholders and copyholders in the manors within, and sometimes adjoining, the bounds of the forest or chase had rights of common for commonable cattle; and at certain times it was the custom to drive all the cattle up for the purpose of ascertaining whose beasts they were, and that no one exceeded his right. By statute, 32 Henry VIII, it is enacted 'that all forests within the realme of England and Wales and the marches of the same shall be driven yearely at the feast of St. Michaell the Archangell, or within fifteen days next after'. And by 35 Henry VIII, 'that every forest and chase within, &c., may be driven at any other season and time of the yeare, whensoever and as often as they shall think meete and convenient.'

Duddeston, suburb of Birmingham. 1100 *Duddestone*, 3 C. S. 963; 13 c. *Dudestone*, *Dodestan*, Dug.; 1327 *Dodestan*, S. R. , Plain Dudd's town, *v*. Ton. The gen. *es* shows that the name was *Dudd*, not *Dudda*, in which case we should have had *Duddantone*. Two of the forms might be read Dudd's stone (A. S. *stān*), and that may be the right construction, but the earlier form is the most reliable.

Dunchurch. D. *Donecerce*; 12 c. *Dunisch*, C. B. M. 1; *Dunchirch*, S. R.; 1387 *Dunchyrche*; 1444 *Dunkyrke*, C.B. M. I. The D. form would be pronounced Dunchurch, which means literally 'the church on the hill', and the situation accords. But *Dun* was a pers. n., and the second form, apparently imperfect, may be read to mean *Duneschirch*—Dun's church; and then we have Dunsmore adjoining. Cp. Dunstable, and other places commencing *Dun-*. I think it doubtful which of the two would be the right construction; the later forms are in favour of the first suggestion. The use of *kirke* for church in the Midlands is uncommon, but see Monks Kirby.

Dunsmore Heath, formerly a vast waste between Coventry and Dunchurch. A. S. *mōr*, and *hæth* (moor and heath) have almost the same meaning. The *s* in Dunsmore leads to the conclusion that the pers. n. *Dun* is referred to, and that the meaning is Dun's moor. *V.* Dunchurch.

Dunton, h., 1 m. NE. of Curdworth. 1251 *Dunton*, C. R. I. The materials are scanty and late. The name may be read as Hill town, or Dun's town; it is probably Hill town, as the locality is hilly. *V.* Don and Ton.

Earlswood, 2 m. N. of Tanworth. In a charter, c. 1274, it is called 'the Earl of Warwick's wood', Dug. 669, *sub* Foshaw.

Eastbrook, in Sutton Colfield. 12 c. *Essebrook*, C. B. M. I; a stream which rises on the N. side of Sutton and flows by Newhall and Penns into Tame, near Castle Bromwich. It is clear that the right name is Ash brook, *esse* being a D. and early M. E. form for ash (tree). The stream has its head near Ashfurlong (q. v.), which may have influenced its name.

Eathorp, h., in Wappenbury. 1327 *Ethorp*, S. R. A. S. *ēa*, water (running water), and *thorp, throp*, a village—the village on the water. Eathorp is almost surrounded by the rivers Leam and Itchen. Cp. Eaton, Eton.

Eatington, p., 5½ m. SE. of Stratford. D. *Etendone*; 1255 *Etindon, Etyndon*, C. R. I; 16 c. *Etingdon, Etington.*

It is clear that the original terminal was *dūn* (hill), *v.* Don, and that the change to *ton* is modern. We have here the rather rare pers. n. *Eating*—Eating's hill. It is a compound name, and means 'son of Eatta'; the accent is on the *at*.

Edgbaston, p., 2 m. W. of Birmingham. D. *Celboldstone*; 12 c. *Egbaldeston, Eggebaldeston* (Lyttleton Chs.); 1150 *Egbòldeston* (Wroxall Chs.). The D. form is clearly 'Ceolbeald's town' (*ce* = *ch*). The other forms are 'Ecgbeald's town', *v.* Ton. D. may have made a mistake, or it may be a change of name; I incline to think it a mistake, as the terminals are the same; but 'Ecgbeald's town' is certainly the right interpretation.

Edstone, h., in Wootton Wawen. 710 *Eadrichestone*, C. S. 127; D. *Edricestone*; 12 c. *Edriceston*; 13 c. *Eadricheston, Edrichistone*, A. D. i; 1327 *Edriston*, S. R. The form of 710 is correct, except the *h*, which is redundant. It is plainly Eadric's town, *v.* Ton.

Elmdon, p., 8 m. SE. of Birmingham. D. *Elmedone*; 1272 *Elmedone*; the hill of the Elm (tree), *v.* Don; perhaps a grove or group of elms.

Emscote, p., 1½ m. from Warwick. 12 c. *Edulfascote*; 13 c. *Edelmescote, Edelvecote*, Dug. The forms are conflicting; two point to the A. S. pers. n. *Eadulf* (earlier *Eadwulf*), and one is clearly *Eadhelm*, which accounts for the *m* in the modern form. I think this is Eadhelm's cot.

Eptone, a Warwickshire D. manor, assigned by Reader (Domesday Book) to Napton, but without apparent reason, Napton being recorded as *Neptone* under Coleshill hundred, and Eptone under Meretone. I take Eptone as unrecognized.

Erdington, p., 3 m. N. of Birmingham. D. *Hardintone*; 12 c. *Erdinton, Erdington*, Dug.; c. 1330 *Erdyngton*, A. D. iii. A. S. pers. n. *Harding*, recorded once in D. as *Erding*. The loss or addition of an initial *H* in pl. ns. is not uncommon. The *Er-* was in M. E. sounded *ar*. Hardington, in Somersetshire (D. *Hardintone*), has maintained its *H*.

Ermendone, an unrecognized D. manor, probably in Knightlow hundred.

Escote Hall, 3 m. E. of Solihull, a very ancient house and moated site, probably connected with the adjacent Nunnery at Henwood, which at first was named Eastwell. This is East cot.

Esenhall, h., 4 m. S. of Monks Kirby. *Esenhull*, Dug. *Esen-* is a short form of an obsolete word *easten*, eastern, *v.* H. E. D. This is therefore Eastern-hill. The M. E. *hull* (hill) often changes into some familiar modern form.

Eseningetone, a manor recorded in the Warwickshire D.; should be Staffordshire, representing Essington in that county.

Exhall, p., 2 m. SE. of Alcester. 710 *Eccleshale*, C. S. 127; D. *Ecleshelle*; 1327 *Eccleshale*, S. R. A. S. pers. n. *Æcle*, *Æcel* (not recorded). Æcle's meadow land, *v.* Hale. *Ægel*, *Ægle* was also a pers. n., but as *g* between vowels = *y*, that would yield *Ayles-*, as in Aylesbury, Aylesthorp, Aylesford, &c. The D. scribe meant to write Ecles*hill*, but the evidence favours *hale*.

Ey, Eye, Ei, Eie, are M. E. or late forms of A. S. *ig*, an island, and are common terminals; but the word meant originally (*a*) land completely surrounded by water, (*b*) almost surrounded, (*c*) land begirt by marsh, or subject to flood; it is mainly found in pl. ns. under (*b*) and (*c*). Great care is required to distinguish the late forms from A. S. *ēa*, running water, stream, and it is sometimes impossible to do so. ('O. Merc. *ēg*, A. S. *īg*, *īeg*, *ȳg*; the O. Merc. *ēg* is early. It is a derivative, with mutation, of *ēa*, stream; as the umlaut of A. S. *ēa* is A. S. *īe*. The added *-g* is a mere *-y*; whence M. E. *ēy*.' Skeat.)

Farnborough, p., 6½ m. SE. of Kineton. D. *Ferneberge*. A. S. *fearn*, fern, *beorge* (dat.), a hill—Fern hill. The terminal *-borough* is here out of place, *v.* Bury.

Farncote, in Bedworth. 13 c. *Farncote* (3), A. D. i—the cottage in the fern. *V.* Farnborough, *ante.*

Field, Feld, Felt, common terminals, from A. S. *feld,* a field; in pl. ns. not an enclosure as now understood, but 'a plain, open unenclosed country, as opposed to woodland; an expanse'.

Fillongley, p., 6 m. NW. of Coventry. D. *Filungelie, Filingelie, Filunger*; 12 and 13 c. *Filungele, Filinglei*; 14 c. *Filungeye,* A. D. iv. I cannot construe the prefix either as an A. S. word or a pers. n. Fillingham, in Lincolnshire, is *Figelingeham* and *Filingeham* in D., and *Figelingaham* in the Lincolnshire Survey of Henry I. The terminal is clearly *ley* (q. v.), and beyond that one can only hope for earlier forms.

Flanders Hall, h. near Kingsbury, 5½ m. S. of Tamworth. Dug., 751, says, 'so denominated from Hugh, a younger brother to William de Odingsells, because his ancestors came out of Flanders, whose descendants assumed it for their surname.' This Hugh appears to have lived in the 13 c.; see Dug. 239, 240, and Oddinsells Moat, *post.*

Flechamstead, h., 3 m. SW. of Coventry. 1327 *Flechamstude,* S. R.; 14 c. *Flechamsted, Flecehamsted,* A. D. iii. *Hamstead* is, of course, plain 'homestead', *stude* being a M.E. form of *stead.* The prefix is A. S. *flæx,* flax—the 'flax-homestead', doubtless from flax having been grown or dressed there. Cp. Flaxby, Flax-Bourton, Flaxley, Flaxton, &c.

Flecknoe, h., 6 m. NE. of Southam. D. *Flachenho*; 12 and 13 c. *Fleckenho,* A. D. iv, v. The terminal *ho,* for brevity, I translate 'hill'; but *v.* Hoe. The prefix, I think, is an unrecorded pers. n., perhaps *Flecca,* which would give an original *Fleccanhoe*—Flecca's hill.

Foleshill, p., 2 m. NE. of Coventry. D. *Focheshelle*; 12 c. *Folkeshulle,* Dug.; 1327 *Folkeshull,* S. R. A. S. *folces-hyll*—the hill of the people. This probably alludes to some ancient assembly held here, of which there is no record. Such meeting-places for public purposes were common in all localities; cp. Folkestone, Folksworth, Folkton. The D. terminal *helle* means 'hill'; *hull* is M. E. for hill.

Ford, a common terminal, from A. S. *ford*, a road or passage through a stream, irrespective of its size. In the charters a road to a man's house which crosses a rivulet is frequently called So-and-so's 'ford'. In the North the form is generally *forth*, and it is sometimes so found in the Midlands in M. E. documents.

Forshaw, h., Forshaw Park Wood, Forshaw Heath, &c., 2½ m. E. of Acock's Green. *c.* 1300, *William de Oddinsele, Lord of Fossawe*; *c.* 1640, *Foshaw*, Dug. Taking the forms together, including the modern one, I think we must read this *For-shaw*—the wood in front; *v.* Forwood, *post.* *Shaw* means a small wood or thicket. I assume this to be a M. E. name.

Forwood, Wootton Wawen. 1376 *Forwod.* Plain Forewood, the wood in front (A. S. *fore*); *wod* is a M. E. form. What the wood was in front of, it would be hard to say; it all depends, as so many things do in this world, on 'the point of view'. It is the same with Astons, Westons, Nortons, Suttons. We can only guess what they were east, west, north, or south of.

Fossway (The), Roman road from Exeter to Lincoln, via Bath, Cirencester, Stow on the Wold, Moreton Henmarsh, High Cross, Leicester, and Newark, is mentioned in numerous A. S. charters as *Fos* and *Foss.* The word is not English, but was borrowed by the Anglo-Saxons from Latin *Fossa.* The road was probably so named in allusion to the fosses or ditches at the sides, as customary on Roman ways. The Romans do not appear to have given any names to their roads. As a thoroughfare it has, of course, been long ago discontinued, but it is utilized, in places, as parts of modern routes; elsewhere it is a narrow lane, sometimes a field-way, and again a broad deserted road impassable to vehicles. Its course at Brinklow is very interesting; its straight line would have cut through the foot of a huge tumulus and an adjacent fort, to avoid which the road forms a half-circle round them, and then resumes its original line. This shows that the tumulus and fort were there when the road was made, and are prehistoric. We may also infer that the Romans had some respect for these ancient monuments, and turned aside to avoid their destruction. See another instance under Gibbett Hill, *post.*

Four Shire Stone, 1½ m. E. of Moreton-Henmarsh, marking the bounds of the counties of Worcester, Gloucester, Warwick, and Oxford. The locality is mentioned in C. S. 1238, a. 969 (translated): 'From *Gild Beorh* along Salt Street to the stone, from the stone to the second stone, thence also to the third stone, and to the fourth stone.' There is now only a modern four-sided pillar, nine feet high, marking the boundary. Gildbeorh (now I think unknown) is recorded in D. as *Ildeberga*; the *I* arises, as elsewhere in D., from the absorption of the semi-vowel *y*, represented by the *G*, into the following vowel. About 1100 it is mentioned as *Gildene beorh,* and as the scene of a 'gemot' and court of the four shires.

Frankton, p., 6 m. SW. of Rugby. D. *Franchtone* (*ch* = *k*); from the A. S. pers. n. *Franca*, *Franco*, probably derived from the national name of the Franks, who, it is supposed, derived it from their national weapon, *franca,* a javelin—Franca's town, *v.* Ton. We have many places commencing *Frank-*; and a *Franche,* near Kidderminster, which however means 'ash-trees', the root being O. F. *fresne*, an ash.

Freseley, h., in Polesworth. 1256 *Freseley*, C. R. 1; 13 c. *Freseley*, Mon. ii; 1285 *Freseley*, C. B. M. 1. I think this is A. S. *fyrs*, furze, gorse. The furzy pasture, *v.* Ley. In certain localities *furse* becomes *frese*, *friez*, and in the vicinity of old commons we have many *Freize-* and *Frese*-lands, *v.* Metathesis. Neither the H. E. D. nor the E. D. D. notice the shifting of the *r*, but it is too common to be doubted.

Frog Hall, h., 4½ m. W. of Dunchurch, at the intersection of the London and Holyhead Road with the Fosse way. This is a common name all over the Midlands, and although one is not very ready to admit that frogs play a conspicuous part in the formation of pl. ns., it does not seem possible to assign any other meaning to the word than the humble animal referred to. Cp. Frognall, Frogenhall, Frog brook, Frogmore, Frogham, Frogpool, Frogwell, Froggatt (-gate), &c. A. S. *frogga*, *frox*, frog.

Fulbrook, p., 4 m. SW. of Warwick. D. *Fulebroc*; 1327 *Foulbroc*, S. R. Clearly 'Foul brook', *v.* Fulford, *ante.*

Fulford Hall, Fulford Heath, in Solihull. *Ford* of course means the crossing of a stream, *v.* Ford. A. S. *ful* means 'full', and *fūl* means 'foul, muddy'. As accents dropped off (and they commenced to do so before the Conquest) a difficulty arose in the construction, and the terminals had to be taken into account. I have no doubt this should be read 'Foul ford'. Adjoining the hall here is a moated site; *v.* Fulready, *post.*

Fulready, h., 4 m. SW. of Kineton. D. *Fulrei*; 1252 *Fulri*, c. 1650 *Fulridy*, Dug. As to the prefix, *v.* Fulford, *ante.* I assume it to be A. S. *fūl*, foul. Fulready appears to be situate in a low-lying locality where several streams converge and fall into the Stour, a locality specially liable to flood. It is also within a mile of the Fosse way, and of the ancient road from Banbury to Stratford-on-Avon. I think the terminal is A. S. *rǣde*, which has many meanings, among others 'ready, mounted'; A. S. *rǣdehere* means cavalry, *rǣdemann*, a horseman. There is no doubt that 'ready', 'road', 'ride' have a common root, and that 'ready', in one of its senses, meant 'dressed for riding'—a horseman. In the United States a stream is said to be 'out of ride' when it is past fording on horseback. *V.* H. E. D., *sub* 'Ride'. I suggest that the meaning of Fulready is 'foul for horsemen', or 'bad for riding'.

Furlong is a common word in pl. ns. It is A. S. *furlang*, compound of *furh lang*—furrow long, the length of a furrow in the common fields. It implies no specific quantity, and would be large or small according to the area of parallel ploughing.

Gaveston's Cross, *v.* Blacklow Hill.

Gaydon, p., 2½ m. NE. of Kineton. 1327 *Geydon*, S. R. A. S. pers. n. *Gæga* (gaya), not recorded in Searle's *Onomasticon*, but see Skeat's *Berkshire Place Names*, 67, *sub* Ginge. Gæga's hill, *v.* Don. The original form would be *Gægandūn*.

Gibbet Hill, h., 6 m. NE. of Rugby, at the intersection of the Lutterworth and Rugby road with Watling Street. *Loseby's Gibbett*, Beighton's Map, 1729, Dug. 3. On Nov. 25, 1676, William Banbury was killed by robbers on Watling Street, and one of his murderers was here hanged for the crime. (Banbury's tombstone is in Lutterworth Churchyard.) There was formerly a great tumulus here called 'Pilgrims' Lowe', which Watling Street went round; it was cut away when this part of the street was turnpiked, c. 1770.

Gilsdon, h., 1 m. NW. of Coleshill, anciently *Gudlesdone*, Dug. Probably represents an original *Gythelmesdūn*, Gythelm's hill, *v.* Don.

Glascote, h., in Tamworth. 13 c. *Glascote.* This appears to be the only Glascote in England. The prefix is A. S., or M. E., *glæs*, and *cot*, meaning a cottage having a window wholly or partially of glass, a rare thing in those days. Glass windows were unknown here, in domestic architecture, before the thirteenth century, nor was any glass manufactured in England before the fifteenth.

Goodrest Lodge, ancient estate and moated site, 2½ m. N. of Warwick. Dug. says (191) it was built by Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, c. 1380, and he supposes some of the Countesses went there for confinement, as many of their children were born there.

Gorgot Hill, Gorgot Hall, 9 m. N. of Alcester. 13 c. *Gorgote, Gorcothe, Gorcote, Gorcotehull,* A. D. iii, iv; 1327 *Gorcote,* S. R. Goscote, Gorsticote, Gorsley are common names. The terminal here is clearly *-cote,* and I think the prefix is an attenuated form of *gorst,* furze, gorse—the cottage in the gorse (or on the heath).

Grafton (Little), h., in Exhall, 2 m. SE. of Alcester. D. *Grastone*; 1208 *Grafton* (Arden's), C. B. M. I. The *s* in the D. form is a common mistake of a scribe, or copyist, for *f*, these letters in A. S. being much alike, for example, s ꞅ, f ꝼ. *Graf-* is a modern form for A. S. *grāf,* a grove, thicket. This is Grove town, *v.* Ton.

Grafton (Temple), p., 3 m. SE. of Alcester. 710 *Graftone,* C. D. 127; 962 *Greftone,* C. D. 1092; D. *Grastone*; 1189 *Grafton,* C. B. M. I. It acquired the addition 'Temple' in mediaeval times because the Knights Templars, and subsequently the Hospitallers, had property here. *V.* Grafton, *ante.*

Granborough, p., 6 m. S. of Rugby. 1043 *Grænesburgh,* C. D. 939, *Greneburgan,* C. D. 916; D. *Graneberge, Greneberge*; 1260 *Greneborwe* (Wr. Chs.). Plainly Græn's borough, though no such name as Græn is recorded. *V.* Bury.

Grendon, p., 2½ m. NW. of Atherstone. D. *Grendon,* always *Grendon.* A. S. *Grēndūn*—Green hill, *v.* Don.

Griff, h., 3 m. S. of Nuneaton. 1280 *La Greve,* C. I. ii; 1327 *Greve,* S. R. The forms are M. E., and Griff, as a hamlet, may be so; the meaning is a grove, thicket, from A. S. *græf.* The form of 1280 is in a Norman-French record.

Grimscote, h., in Whitchurch. *Grim* is a well-known A. S. pers. n., and this is Grim's cottage. Dug. says, p. 444, it was anciently written *Kenermarcote, Kilmescote, Kirmiscote,* and *Kenemyscote.* These forms yield Cœnhelm's (later Kenelm's) cot; so that 'Grimscot' involves a complete change of name, not at all uncommon in early days.

Besides being a man's name, *Grim* also means a spectre, so that the name may refer to some haunted cot.

Grimstock Hill, h., 1 m. N. of Coleshill. Dug., p. 714, calls this 'Grime's Hill field', thinks there may have been a castle here, and says old foundations and a coin of Trajan have been found. It is plainly Grim's stoke, *v.* Stoke, *post*, and Grimscote, *ante*.

Grove Park, ancient estate, 3 m. W. of Warwick. 13 c. *La Grave*. The modern name explains itself, and the form supports it. *V.* Grafton and Griff.

Guy's Cliff, near Warwick. 12 c. *Gibbeclive, Kibbeclive* (Rowington Chs.); 13 c. *Chibbeclive, Kibclive*, Dug. It would seem that 'Guy' has nothing to do with the Cliff; apparently his name has been used to embellish the absurd legend which Dugdale gravely prints, p. 262. *Gibbe* is a M. E. name, a short or pet form of Gilbert (earlier Gislbeorht). This is Gibbe's Cliff; *v.* Cliff, *ante*.

Hale. This common terminal was formerly accepted as a form of *heall*, a hall or principal building, probably on the authority of Kemble, C. D. iii, xxix. It is now generally held to be a form of *healh*, Mercian *halh*, dat. *heale*, Mercian *hale*; but the meaning of the word is by no means settled. The H. E. D. renders it 'a corner, nook, secret place'; the E. D. D. as 'a piece of flat alluvial land by the side of a river'; Stratmann-Bradley's Dictionary of M. E. (sub *halh* and *healh*) as 'haugh, meadow'. Mr. Henry Bradley writes, 'the word *healh* seems to mean waterside pasture; it is a frequent element in local names, though it has almost escaped recognition by etymologists, as the names in which it occurs are usually referred to hall, or hill.' Professor Skeat says (*Place Names of Hertfordshire*, 29), 'a special application of it (*hale*) was a nook of land at the bend of a river, or a piece of flat alluvial land; hence a sheltered spot.' I suggest that the meaning of *hale*, in pl. ns., is 'meadow land'. *Hale*, as a place of residence, is common in the Subsidy Rolls, very good authority in M.E. In the Worcestershire Roll for 1280 fourteen persons are described as *de la* or *de hale*, one *atte hale*, ten *en la* or *in hale*, two *de Angulo*, and four *de* or *del Angle*. The same rolls for 1327 record eighteen persons as *in the hale*, two *de*, or *de la*, *hale*, one *atte hale*, and two *in the Angle*. Mark the persistence of the 'in'. We say to-day 'in' the meadow, referring to an object lower than the point of view. We have pl. ns. Drayton-*in*-Hales, Betton-*in*-Hales, &c. It is more likely to mean Drayton or Betton, 'in the meadows,' than elsewhere. For these reasons I translate *hale* as 'meadow land'.

Halford, p., 4 m. N. of Shipston. 950 *Halhford*, C.S. 966, 967; 1176 *Haleford*, C.D. Fr.; 1327 *Haleford*, S.R. Halford is situate on the Fosse way where it crosses (and probably forded) the Stour. *Healh, halh* is a word of doubtful meaning, *v.* Hale. I translate the compound word Halford 'the ford in the meadow land'.

Halloughton, h., in Kingsbury. 1043 *Olufton*, C.D. 939; 13 and 14 c. *Hallaton*, *Halghton*, *Halughton*, *Haluton*, Dug., Mon. 201, A.D. iii, iv, C.B.M. 1. The original form would be *Healhtune* (dat. *Halch-*), meaning a place in meadow land, *v.* Hale. Most original *Healhtun* have become Haughton, from the dat. form *Halchtune*. Haughton, near Stafford, appears in early records as *Halechton*, *Halctone*, *Haluchtone*, and *Haleughton*, whilst Halloughton, near Southwell, Notts. (originally *Healhtune*), has preserved one of its earlier forms. Whether *Healhtun* becomes finally Haughton or Halloughton is matter of local dialect or accident.

Halywell (Holywell) **Priory,** at Cave's Inn on Watling Street, 6 m. N. of Rugby. *V.* Cave's Inn, and Mon. vi. 595.

Ham. This common terminal is usually derived from A.S. *hām*, home, a dwelling; but many places now ending in *ham* derive that part of their name from A.S. *hamm*, *homm*, river-side meadow at a bend of the stream, and liable to flood. I believe it is the same word applied to the bend of the knee (the *ham*) in men and quadrupeds; *v.* Hams (The), *post.*

Hampton-in-Arden, p., 4 m. NE. of Solihull. D. *Hantone*; 12 c. *Hantune in Arden.* D. always writes *Hantone* for *Hēantūn,* High town. Most Hamptons, when traced to the root, turn out to be *Hēantūn.* This place is conspicuously high. The Ardens were early Norman lords, and probably took their name from the locality. *V.* Arden.

Hampton-Lucy, p., 4 m. NE. of Stratford. c. 1062 *Heamtun,* C. D. 823; D. *Hantone.* The *m* in *Heamtun* is a mistake for *n.* The charter places 'Heamtun' in Gloucestershire, but the grant is to the monastery at Worcester, and Hampton-Lucy was the only Hampton the monks possessed, and they held it till the dissolution of the monasteries. It has belonged to the Lucys from the time of Queen Mary, and they still hold it. It was sometimes called Bishops-Hampton, because of its connexion with the church at Worcester. Dugdale writes it Hampton-super-Avon. For meaning *v.* Hampton-in-Arden, *ante.*

Hampton-on-the-Hill, h., 2 m. W. of Warwick. D. *Hantone.* It is sometimes recorded as Hampton-Curli, from the Curlis who were Norman lords. For meaning *v.* Hampton-in-Arden, *ante.*

Hams (The), Hams Hall (Lord Norton's residence), 3 m. N. of Coleshill, situate on the Tame and Blythe, and in a huge bend of the Tame (like a horse-shoe). O. E. *hamm, homm, ham,* means flat meadow-land *at the bend* of a river. There are many such hams on Severn side, and a few on Wye and Trent, e. g. the Hams, near Bingham. Cp. *holme,* which has the same meaning except that it is not necessarily at a bend. It is the hollow or bend of the knee that gives rise to the 'ham' of the human figure. The thigh of a hog, when cured, we call *ham*; it is the same word; *v.* H. E. D., *sub* Ham.

Hanger —, Hunger —, Hungry Hill, represent A. S. *hangra*, a hanging wood, i. e. a wood growing on a hill-side. Most of our A. S. dictionaries are wrong on this word, for lack of observation; *alder-hanger*, *aspen-hangra*, *thorn-hangra*, *hasle-hangra*, *Oakhanger*, *Timberhanger*, have obvious meanings. The subject is fully dealt with in Crawford Charters, 134.

Harborough, Great and Little, p., 3 m. NW. of Rugby. 1004 *Hereburgebyrig*, Th. Ch. 547. D. *Herdeberge*; 13 c. *Herdebergh*, *Herburburi*, *Herdeberwe*, A. D. ii, iii. I rely entirely on the first form, which gives us Hereburh's *burh* (borough), from the fem. pers. n. *Hereburh*; the original terminal *-byrig* (dat. form of *burh*) has dropped off, squeezed out by the prior *burh.*

Harbury, or **Herberbury,** p., 3 m. SW. of Southam. D. *Edburberie*, *Erburberie*, *Erburgeberie.* There is confusion between the forms of Harborough, *ante*, and this Harbury. I therefore omit them, and rely on D., which is clear and gives us the fem. pers. n. *Eadburh.* Eadburh's *burh* (borough), *v.* Bury.

Hardwick (Kites), in Leamington Hastings. Originally this would be *Hierdanwic*, in M. E. *Herdewyk*, the Herdman's dwelling, *v.* Wich. I do not know why 'Kites' was added; Dug. does not refer to that name, so I suppose it was added after his time for distinction.

Hardwick (Priors), p., 6 m. SE. of Southam. *V.* Hardwick, *ante.* It obtained the addition 'Priors' because it belonged to the monks of Coventry. Earl Leofric granted it to them in 1043, and they held it for 500 years, till it was wrested from them.

Hartshill, p., 3 m. S. of Atherstone. D. *Ardreshille*; 12 c. *Hardredeshull*, *Hardreshulle*, *Hardredishul*, A. D. i, ii; C. B. M. 1. This place is mentioned in numerous records, but I only select a few forms. It is plain Heardred's hill, M. E. *hull.*

Haseley, p., 4 m. NW. of Warwick. D. *Haseleia*; 1370 *Hasele*, C. B. M. 1. The A. S. nom. form would be *hæsel leah*—the hazel lea, i. e. lea land (*v.* Ley) on which hazel bushes were plentiful.

Haselor, p., 2½ m. E. of Alcester. D. *Haselove*; 13 c. *Haselovere*, *Haselouere* (*u* = *v*). A. S. *hæsel-ōfer*, the hazel bank (or slope).

Hatton, h., 3 m. NE. of Stratford. Dug. writes it Hatton-super-Avon. Forms are unnecessary. All Hattons were originally *Hæthtune*—the town on the heath. A medial *th* commonly becomes *t*; *Hæthfeld* becomes Hatfield, *Hæthleigh*, Hadley, *Hæthdūn*, Haddon or Hatton.

Hatton, p., 3 m. NW. of Warwick. *V.* Hatton, *ante*.

Haunchwood, h., 2 m. W. of Nuneaton. This is a field or farm name originally, and means that the land enclosed was in the shape of a haunch. An older form of the word is *Hanch*. Cp. Hanch Hall, 3 m. NW. of Lichfield.

Hawksbury, ancient estate, 1 m. NE. of Foleshill. 14 c. *Hawkesbury*, *Haukesbury*. A. S. *hafoc*, *heafoc*, a hawk. Earlier forms might give us *beorge* as a terminal, and then we should have the hill of the Hawk—the *burh* of the Hawk would be unlikely. But though *Hafoc* was not an A. S. pers. n. it became one in M. E., and if Hawksbury is of M. E. foundation then it might well be Hawk's *burh*, *v.* Bury. It may be asked how *hafoc* could become hawk; by gradation; the *f* becomes *v*, and *v* and *u* under Norman influence become interchangeable, and we get *hauck*, *hauek*, *hauke*, and finally 'hawk'.

Hay, a common prefix and terminal, is from A. S. *hege* (*g* = *y*), meaning (1) an enclosed place, (2) a locality known by defined bounds, but not enclosed. Forests were usually divided into hays for administrative purposes. Cannock Forest is sometimes recorded as 'The Forest of the Seven Hays'. D. occasionally mentions *haia*, an enclosure for trapping wild animals. In M. E. *hege* becomes *heye*, *heie*, *haie, haye, hay*, and similar forms. It is allied to A. S. *haga*, M. E. *haw, haghe, hawe*, which also means an enclosure, and is frequently applied to burgage tenements in towns.

Hay Hall, ancient homestead, 1 m. W. of Castle Bromwich. From A. S. *haga* ($g = y$), a fence, enclosure; 'hedge' springs from the same root, *v.* Hay. The present Hay Hall is a modern dwelling; the old hall lies in the meadows below, and the site is moated.

Headless Cross, h., 1 m. S. of Redditch. Ogilby's Book of the Roads, 1675, *Hedley's Cross*; Taylor's Map of Worcestershire, 1772, *Headley's Cross.* In 1275 William de *Hedley* was assessed to the subsidy under Bromsgrove and Kings Norton. In 1294 Simon de *Hedleye* served on a jury relating to Feckenham forest; Stephen de *Hedley* was assessed to the subsidy in 1332 under Bromsgrove and Kings Norton, and Roger de *Hedley* was assessed to the subsidy of 1327 under Tardebig. The hamlet, which consists mainly of an ancient inn, stands at the junction of an old road from London to Shrewsbury (via Stratford, Bromsgrove, and Kidderminster) with the Ridgeway, which here forms the county boundary. This place should certainly be 'Hedley's', not 'Headless', Cross. The 'Cross' doubtless refers to the cross-roads and a finger-post. There is a 'Headley heath' in Kings Norton, where Stephen de Hedley probably lived.

Henley-in-Arden. Not in D. 12 c. *Henlea*, C. D. Fr.; 14 c. *Henley in Ardern, Henley in Arden*, A. D. iii. This is 'the high lea'. *Hēan* is the dat. form of *hēah*, high. *V.* Ley and Arden.

Henwood, Henwood Hall, Henwood Mill, ancient estate, 2 m. E. of Solihull. 12 c. *Hinewud, Hinewudshed*, Dug. 671. There was a nunnery here, founded in the 12 c. by Ketelberne (*v.* Catharine a Barns), at first called Estwell (Eastwell), and afterwards Hinewood, as Dugdale says, from an adjacent grove of lofty oaks. The original form would be *Hēanwode*, which would apply either to a grove of tall trees or to an eminence on which they stood. The nunnery continued till the dissolution. The old name survives in Escote Hall (q. v.) and Escote Green.

Hewell Grange, 1 m. E. of Bidford. M.E. forms are all *Hewell.* It belonged to Bordesley Abbey. The only construction I can give to it is 'the hewn well', i. e. a spring cut in rock or on a hill-side. Our 'wells' were mostly springs. There is precedent for the construction in Crawford Charters, p. 20, *heah hewellan* (the *-an* is only the dat. addition), which I construe 'the high hewn well'. Cp. also B. T. *hiewe-stān*, hewn stone, and *heawan,* to hew, cut. 'Grange,' a farm, usually belonging to a monastery.

High Cross, 6 m. NW. of Lutterworth. Here Watling Street and the Fosse way cross at right angles, and two other roads intersect them. It is said to be the site of the Roman station Bennones. In the garden of the farm-house is a mouldering pillar with a long Latin inscription (not worth reading) set up by Lord Denbigh in 1712. William Stukeley was here in 1722, and says the pillar was then mouldering 'through the villainy of the architect'. He speaks of the farm-house as then being an inn, and says there was a tumulus in the garden, then lately removed, under which they found the body of a man; and he adds that foundations and Roman remains were commonly turned up in the adjacent fields.

Hill, a common terminal, and an occasional prefix, is from A. S. *hyll,* M. E. *hul, hulle,* a hill. The word is comparative, and often applied in level districts to slight elevations.

Hillborough, h., 5 m. SW. of Stratford. 710 *Hildeburhwrthe,* C. S. 127; *Hildeborde, Hildebereurde*; 12 c. *Hilburgewrth, Hilburwrth*; 1317 *Hildeboreworth,* A. D. iii. This is Hildeburh's worth, i. e. property, estate, *v.* Worth. It is a woman's name. The 'worth' has now dropped off.

Hill-Morton, p., 2½ m. SE. of Rugby. D. *Moretone*; *Hill,* anciently *Hull,* an adjoining hamlet, Dug. 14. *Moreton-*

super-Dunsmore; *Hull-Morton.* Hill was the upland, and Morton (Moor-town) the lower lying portion of the Manor. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Hill-Morton was a considerable thoroughfare, coaches between London and the North-west passing through it, and frequently sleeping there. Parts of the way about Kilsby and Watford are still called 'the Chester Road'.

Hoar Stone, 3 m. S. of Southam, on the bounds of Ladbrook. 1001 *to Hāranmere,* C. D. 705; 998 *Mærstane,* Cr. Chs., p. 20. *V.* Hoarstone, *post.*

Hoarstone. A. S. *hār* (pron. hoar) plays an important part in pl. ns. All dictionaries translate it 'hoary, grey, old', and that undoubtedly is one of its meanings; but it certainly came to be used, at a very early period, in the sense of 'boundary'; it is one of the commonest words to be found in the charters, generally in its dative form *hāran*; always on a boundary, and always in that obvious sense; yet it has been perversely translated 'grey',—the 'grey oak', the 'grey withy', the 'grey pit', the 'grey apple-tree', the 'grey thorn', the 'grey lea', the 'grey stone', the 'grey spring', the 'grey cross', the 'grey lane', and similar absurdities, have long been served up to us. The H. E. D., *sub* Hoarstone, is the first great authority to recognize the true meaning of the word. In and after the fifteenth century the form has frequently become Horestone, Warstone, Worston, and Whorestone. Boundary stones were used in the most remote times. 'And Jacob took a stone, and set it up for a pillar,' as a boundary mark between him and Laban, Gen. xxxi. 45. 'And the border went up to the stone of Bohan, the son of Reuben,' Joshua xv. 6. *V.* Horestone, *post,* and Whore Nap.

Hoarstone, Castle Bromwich, near Hodge Hill Common. 1333 *Horstounfeld*; 1602 *Whorstonfeld,* now *Warstonefield. V.* Hoarstone, *ante.*

Hobb's Moat, 2½ m. E. of Acock's Green. *V.* Oddingsell's Moat.

Hodnell, p., 3 m. S. of Southam. D. *Hodenelle, Hodenhelle*; 12 and 13 c. *Hodenhulle*, A. D. i, Mon. v. *Hoda* and *Heoden* were A. S. pers. ns., and it is difficult to say which is referred to, Hoda's or Heoden's hill. Hednesford, near Cannock, is Heoden's ford.

Hoe, Ho, Hoo, common terminals from A. S. *hoe, hoh*, meaning a projecting ridge of land, or spur of a hill, a promontory, a height ending abruptly or steeply. Some authorities add, 'originally a point of land formed like a heel, and stretching into the plain,' but I can never see any resemblance to a heel.

Holbrook, a small stream running into Avon near Chesford Bridge, q. v. This is a very common name for rivulets and it is frequently disguised as Oldbrook, Obroc, &c. It is A. S. *holh brōc*—the brook in the hollow.

Holme, 4 m. NE. of Rugby. D. *Holme.* *V.* Biggin.

Honiley, p., 5½ m. NW. of Warwick. 12 c. *Hunilegh*; 13 c. *Hunileye*; 14 c. *Honyle*, C. B. M. I. A. S. *hunig leage* ($g=y$), the honey lea, *v.* Ley. Honey was an article of great importance to our forefathers, and rents were frequently paid by it. It was their sugar, and the wax was needed for light and religious services.

Honnington, p., 1½ m. N. of Shipston. 1043 *Huniton*, Th. Ch. 352; 1043 *Honington*, C. D. 939; D. *Hunitone.* Plain Honey town; *v.* Honiley, *ante*, and Ton.

Hopsford, h., 6½ m. NE. of Coventry. D. *Apleford*; 1193 *Hapsford*; 1251 *Hapseford*, Ch. R. I. I think the *l* of the D. form is a clerical mistake for *s* (A. S. *l* l, *s* ꞅ), and that the *H* of the other forms is redundant; then they all agree, and represent an A. S. *Æpseford*, the ford of the aspen (poplar).

Horestone Grange, I m. E. of Nuneaton. *Horeston*, Dug. Belonged to the nuns of Nuneaton from the middle of the twelfth century to the dissolution. There are, or were, places named Horeston fields and Horeston wood adjoining. 'Grange' here is a farm belonging to a monastery.

Horewell, h., 1½ m. SW. of Coventry. 13 c. *Horewell,* Mon. v. Was a cell belonging to the monks of Coventry. It is situated *on* the bounds of the city and county of Coventry. *V.* Hoarstone, *ante.*

Huningham, p., 5 m. NE. of Leamington. D. *Huningeham*; 12 c. *Honyngham.* The second *n* differentiates this name from Honiley and Huningham, *ante. Huning* was a common A. S. pers. n. This is Huning's home, *v.* Ham.

Hunscote, h., 3 m. E. of Stratford. 1327 *Hunstanscote,* S. R.; 14 c. *Huntscote,* Dug. *Hunstan* was a well-known A. S. pers. n.—Hunstan's cottage.

Hurley, h., 4 m. SW. of Atherstone. 1199 *Hurnlege, Hurnlei,* C. B. M. 1. A. S. *hirne,* a corner, angle, nook. It lies in a corner of Kingsbury manor—the corner lea, *v.* Ley.

Hurst, h., 2 m. N. of Kenilworth. 1327 *Hurste.* A. S. *hyrst,* a wood. The locality was a huge waste until enclosed and cultivated by the monks.

Hyde (The), ancient estate, 2½ m. E. of Nuneaton; always *Hyde.* A. S. *hīd,* a variable and uncertain measure of land; estimated at 'about 120 acres', sometimes 'as much as would support one family'.

Icknield Street, Roman way running N. and S., comes out of the Fosse way (Exeter to Lincoln) 3 m. SW. of Stow-on-the-Wold, via Condicote, Spring Hill, Broadway Hill, Newcomb, near Saintbury and Weston-sub-Edge, between the Honeybournes, through Bidford, Alcester, Beoley, Birmingham, Sutton Park near Lichfield, through Burton, Derby, and Alfreton, to Chesterfield. The length of the road, as described, is about 150 miles, and it is natural to expect that on so long a course it might be known locally by different names. In the earliest record, 709, C. S. 125, that part S. of the Honeybournes and over Broadway Hill is described as *Buggildstret* (translated): 'and thence to the old gore' (narrow strip) 'which the natives call no man's land, by the side of Buggild street' (A. S. fem. pers. n. *Burghild*). This part, between Saintbury, Willersey Hill, and Newcomb, is now called 'Buckle Street', and bears the same name N. to Bidford. In a charter of 860, C. D. iii. 396, relating to land near the Honeybournes, it is called *Buggan stret*, and in one of 967, relating to land between the Honeybournes and Bidford, C. S. 1201, *Bucgan straet*, *Bugg* and *Bucga* being short or pet forms of *Burghild* (Cr. Chs. 56). Between Studley and Alcester the O. M. marks the road 'Hayden way', probably a mistake for 'Maiden way', a common name for Roman roads. N. of Bidford, and through Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Derbyshire, the road is not mentioned in any charter, known to me, before the 13 c. The Laws of Edward the Confessor, c. 1050 (Ancient Laws and Institutes of England, Thorpe, 447), say (translated): 'the peace of the King is of many kinds, one given under his hand. . . . Another, which the four roads enjoy, to wit, Watlingstrete, Fosse, Hikenildestrete, and Ermingestrete.' The Laws of William the Conqueror (ibid., p. 479) say: 'on the three royal roads, that is Watelingestrete, Ermingestrete, and Fosse, whoever kills a man passing through the country, or makes assault on him, breaks the King's peace.' A Norman version of these laws (ibid., p. 478) says: 'on the four roads, that is Watlinge strete, Erminge strete, Fosse, Hykenild, whoever on any of these four ways kills another who is passing through the country, or assaults him, breaks the King's peace.' Up to the 13 c. I am not aware that *this* road is anywhere mentioned as 'Icknield' Street, or anything like it, and my contention is that it is not Icknield Street at all, but an unnamed Roman way, and that the true Icknield Street is a well-known and recorded British trackway running apparently from Avebury, in Wilts., via Wantage, Wallingford, Watlington, Princes Risborough, Wendover, Ivinghoe, Dunstable, Hitchin, Baldock, Royston, Newmarket, and Norwich, into Norfolk, where the Iceni, a known British tribe, were settled in Roman times. This road, like all British trackways, has several bifurcations. It is mentioned in the following charters: 854, C. D. 1053, as *Icenhilde weg*; 903, C. D. 1080, *Iccenhilde wege*; c. 930, *Ikenhilde strœte*; 944, C. D. 1151, *Ichenilde wege*; 955, C. D. 1172, *Icenhilde weg*; 978, C. D. 578, *Ycenylde weg*, all of which relate to lands on the way. The length of this route (Avebury to Norwich) would be about 140 miles. It seems to be British up to Royston, and thence to Newmarket and Norwich Roman, or Romanized. Reverting to *this* so-called Icknield Street, in 13 and 14 c. Staffordshire charters it is termed 'the royal way called *Ikenhilde strete*', 'the King's street which is called *Ykenilde*,' 'the King's way or the *Ricnelde street*,' '*Rikelinge strete*,' '*Rykenyld strete*.' In a Kings Norton deed of 1316 it is *Ikeneld street*; in 1327, near the Honeybourns, *Ikenhild*; in 1340, near Alvechurch, *Ikeling strete*; so it is clear that in the 13 c. (and apparently not before) the name Icknield Street was generally applied to this road, or the northern part of it. *Icenhilde* is difficult to interpret; the prefix *must* refer to the Iceni tribe; *hilde* is an A. S. poetical word meaning 'war, battle'; the difficulty is how to construe the compound; it seems impossible that the real Icknield Street could have been made or maintained to afford facilities for inroads; but that does not concern this road. Horsley, the most painstaking and sensible of our writers on Roman ways, says (*Britannia Romana*, 380), 'I am most at a loss about Icknield street. Some think there were two Roman roads of this name, but I cannot say we are certain of either. It is agreed that *it must have been some way that led to or from the country of the Iceni*'; and he then discusses the claims of both roads, with evident leanings to the Avebury-Norwich route. Our antiquaries of the 17 and 18 c. have written the wildest nonsense about Roman roads, and invented Latin names for them, forgetting that the Romans have bequeathed none to us, and that what names we have are Anglo-Saxon. I think it is clear that this Icknield Street, though a decided Roman way, is not *the* Icknield Street of the early charters, or the Laws of Edward and the Conqueror, but a mistake or assumption of mediaeval writers who had perhaps never heard of the older way.

Idlicote, h., 3 m. NE. of Shipston. D. *Etelincote*; 12 c. *Itelicote*; 13 c. *Utelicote*, Dug.; 1327, *Utlicote*, S. R.; 16 c. *Uclicote*, Mon. 6. Without D. we should be lost here. It is Æthelwyn's cot. D. never uses diphthongs, turns a medial *th* into *t* or *d*, and had difficulties with *w*; hence we get *Etel-*, and *wyn* is represented by *-in*. In an 11 c. charter (C. S. 1112) the name appears as *Æthelyne*. *Æthelwyn* is a woman's name.

Ilmington, p., 3½ m. NW. of Shipston. D. *Ilmedone*, *Edelmitone*; 12 c. *Illamedone*; 1326 *Ilmyndon*, C. B. M. 1. This is Eadhelm's town. The terminal may be *done*, in which case it would be 'hill'; *v.* Ton and Don.

Ingon, h., near Stratford. 704 *Ingin*, C. S. 122; 1327 *Inge*, S. R.; 13 c. *Hyng*, Dug. *In-gin* may be read 'in the gap, opening'; but Dug. says the place lies in meadow-land. The name is unique, and I think nothing can be made of it except by division as above.

Ipsley, p., 2 m. SE. of Redditch. 1111 *Æps leage* (*g*=*y*), C. S. 963; D. *Epeslei*; 12 c. *Ippeslei*, *Yspelei*, Dug. The prefix clearly represents a pers. n., but *Æp* is not recorded; *Ape* is, and is probably a late form of *Æpe*. I therefore construe this Æpe's lea, *v.* Ley.

Itchen, river, affluent of Leam. 998, on *Ycœnan*, Crawford Charters, p. 20; 1001 on *Ycenan*, C. D. 705. The forms must be read 'Itchen'; the *-an* is only the dat. addition. There is a river Itchen, with similar forms, in Hampshire. The name is not A. S. Welsh *Ychen* means 'oxen', but that is hardly applicable to a river. The root may be in some prehistoric language.

Itchington (Bishops), 4 m. SW. of Southam. 1111 *Yceantune*, C.D. 105; 1043 *Ichenton*, C.D. 939; D. *Icetone*. Is situate on the river Ichene, from which it derives its name. The manor formerly belonged to the Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry. *V.* Itchen, river.

Itchington (Long), 3 m. N. of Southam. 1001 *Yceantune*, C.D. 705; D. *Icentone*. Is situate upon the river Ichene, a tributary of the Leam. The meaning is 'the town upon the Ichene', *v.* Itchen, river.

Kenilworth. D. *Chinewrde*; 1155 *Kinellwurd*, C. D. Fr.; 1266 *Kenilleworth*, C. B. M. 1; 1327 *Kenilworth*, S. R. The terminals are all forms of *worth*, and the prefixes of the A. S. fem. pers. n. *Cynehild*—Cynehild's worth (property), *v.* Worth. A *Cinilde wyrthe* is mentioned in C. D. 670 (an. 989) as on the bounds of Whittington, 3 m. SE. of Worcester; and a *Cinilde wyrthe* (probably the same) in C. D. 586, as on the bounds of Cudley, also near Worcester. Kemble (Index to C. D.) carelessly assigns both these places to Kenilworth, but they are about thirty miles away. These places do not appear to have survived to our day.

Keresley, h., 1½ m. from Foleshill. 1275 *Keresleye*, C. I. 11; 1327 *Keresley*, S. R. The prefix is A. S. *cærse*, *cerse*, later *Kerse*, and (later by metathesis, q. v.) *cress*, and *ley*, q. v. —the (water-) cress lea. The prefix is a very common word in charters, usually in connexion with *-well*, spring, whence arise our family names Cresswell, and Kerswell (as the spelling varied). The saying 'not worth a *curse*' (originally *cerse*) meant 'not worth a (leaf of) cress'.

Kimberley, h., in Kingsbury. 14 c. *Kynebaldsley*, Dug.; 1311 *Kynebaldeleye*, C. B. M. 1—Cynebeald's pasture, *v.* Ley.

Kineton. 969 *Cyngtun*, *Cyngtune*, C. S. 1234; D. *Cintone*, *Quintone* (?). Is known as Kineton *or* Kington; one means

Royal town, the other King's town. The charter of 969 mentions Cyngtun as being on the Mercian frontier. A place called Murder low (*morth-hlau*) is also mentioned as on the bounds of the manor; possibly the name, or tumulus, survives. It is doubtful if the second D. form applies to this Kineton. *Quintone* is an evident mistake. The A. S. had no Q, and if *Cwēntone* was intended that would mean Queen's town.

Kineton and **Kingsford,** hs., 2½ m. NW. of Solihull. 1318 *Kyngesford,* C. B. M. 1; c. 1340 *Kynton beside Kyngesford,* A. D. v. These hamlets are probably of A. S. date, as Kineton means Royal town. King was not an A. S. pers. n., but became a common one after the 13 c.

Kingsbury, p., 5½ m. S. of Tamworth. D. *Chinesburie*; 12 c. *Kinesburi*; 1322 *Kinesbury,* C. B. M. 1. Is said to have been a frequent residence of the Mercian kings, but however that may be it is clear that the forms yield the pers. n. *Cyne*—Cyne's *burh, v.* Bury. *Cyne* certainly means 'royal', but the name was borne by men with no pretensions to royalty, and also formed the prefix to numerous names such as Cynebeald, Cynebeorht, &c. Lady Godiva (rightly Godgifn—the gift of God) held the manor before the Conquest.

Kingshurst, ancient estate and moated site, 2 m. S. of Castle Bromwich—King's wood (A. S. *hyrst, hurst,* a wood). Was the property of the De Montforts, of Coleshill, until the attainder of Simon Montfort in 1495.

Kingston, h., 2 m. W. of Bishops Itchington. 1327 *Kyngestone,* S. R.; 14 c. *Kingestone,* A. D. i; *Kyngustone,* A. D. iv. It is about ten miles N. of Kineton. Meaning, 'King's town', *v.* Ton.

Kinwalsey, h., in Fillongley. 1188 *Kineualdeshei,* C. B. M. 1; 1327 *Kynewaldesheye,* S. R.—Cyneweald's enclosure. Belonged to the nuns of Merkyate (now Market Street), afterwards to the monastery at Evesham.

Kinwarton, p., 1½ m. NE. of Alcester. c. 1040 *Kinfar-*

ton, C. D. 939; D. *Cheneverton*; 13 c. *Kynwarton*, *Kynewarton*, C. B. M. 1—Cyneweard's town, *v.* Ton.

Knightcote, ancient estate in Burton Dassett, 4 m. E. of Kineton. 13 c. *Knitecote*, Dug.; 1327 *Knightecote*, S. R. A. S. *cniht* originally meant a boy, servant, attendant, not a 'knight', as now. This is therefore 'the servant's cottage'. The extended meaning to a 'knight' set in with the Conquest.

Knightlow Cross, h., 6 m. SE. of Coventry. 12 c. *Cnuchtelawe*, *Chnitelowe*; 13 c. *Knistelawe*, *Knyhtelawe*, *Knytelowe*, Dug. This is a burial mound on the north side of the London road, and gives name to the post-Domesday Hundred of Knightlow. All the forms represent 'Knightlow', the variations being only the difficulties of Norman clerks in dealing with the A. S. word *cniht*. The original meaning is the burial mound of the boy, servant, or attendant, *v.* Knightcote and Low. There is, or was, a similar mound (much reduced of late) beside Watling Street at Brownhills, five miles N. of Walsall, called Knaves Castle. In A. S. *cniht*, and *cnafa*, knave, had originally the same meaning. The 'knave' in cards is simply the page or servant. A 'lowe' (A. S. *hlāw*) was frequently the head of a hundred, and courts were held there. It is probable that, though Knightlow was not a hundred till after D., the Courts of one of the extinct D. hundreds were held there from time immemorial. Courts are still held here, and warth money is payable here by certain parishes for, as is commonly supposed, 'castle guard'; *v.* Warth-silver.

Knowle, p., 9 m. SE. of Birmingham. D. *Gnolle*; c. 1200 *Gnolle*, C. B. M. 1; 13 c. *la Cnolle*, Dug.; 14 c. *Knole*, A. D. v. A. S. *cnoll*, hill-top, round-topped hill.

Ladbroke, p., 2 m. S. of Southam. 980 *Hlodbroce*, Crawford Charters 19; D. *Lodbroc*; 12 c. *Lodebroc*, *Lodbroch*, Dug. *Hlod* must be read *Hloth*. An A. S. *th* is much like (and frequently becomes) *d*. *Hloth* is not in itself an A. S.

pers. n., but it is the prefix to several names, e. g. Hlothere, Hlothgar, Hlothfrith, &c., of which *Hloth* would be a short or familiar form. I therefore translate this Hloth's brook (A. S. *brōc*). The charter of 980 mentions a stream named *hlodbroc*, apart from the village name. It is curious that Lodbroc is the name of a Scandinavian hero recorded in the Sagas and in 'The Death-song of Lodbroc'. It is also curious that in the Sagas his name is spelt Lo*th*broc. He was a notorious Viking, and raided in Northumberland and Scotland, as his sons did after him; but there is no reason to suppose that he, or they, ever set foot in Mercia. By the way it is not Vi-king, as commonly thought, but *vik-ing*, i. e. 'bay people'. They were only pirates, and, according to their own account of themselves, cruel and bloodthirsty savages.

Langdon, 1 m. NW. of Knowle. D. *Langedone*; 12 c. *Langedone*; 13 c. *Langedon*, C. B. M. 1. A. S. *Langdūn*—Long hill, *v.* Don. In M. E. *lang* usually becomes *long*.

Langley, h., 3 m. SE. of Henley-in-Arden. 1150 *Langelleie*, C. D. Fr.; 12 and 13 c. *Langeleg* (*g* = *y*), *Langle*, *Langele*. All the forms represent an original *Langeleage* (dat.)—Long lea, *v.* Ley. It belonged to the Abbey of St. Florent, of Saumur, France, in the 12 c., and they had a chapel there. C. D. Fr. 414.

Langley Hall, 2 m. E. of Sutton Colfield. Long lea, *v.* Ley. It is an ancient enclosure from Sutton Chase. The old house has disappeared, but the site is moated. It is mentioned in records as early as 1253.

Lapworth, p., 3½ m. N. of Henley-in-Arden. 816 *Hlappawurthin*, C. S. 356; D. *Lapeforde* (a scribal blunder). *Hlappā* was an A. S. pers. n., and this is Hlappa's 'worth' (estate, property); *v.* Worth. The form of 816 is in the dat. case. In later times the initial *H* dropped off; cp. Lapley, in Staffordshire—Hlappa's lea.

Lawford (Church), Lawford (Long), Lawford (Little), 2–4 m. NW. of Rugby. D. *Leileford*, *Lelleford*, *Lilleford*; 1086 *Ledleford,* 1161 *Ledesforde,* C. D. Fr.; 1236 *Lalleford,* 13 and 14 c. *Lalleford* frequently, C. R. I. Belonged to the Abbey of St. Pierre sur Dive, in Normandy. I think the D. forms are the most trustworthy, the others having been taken from French records. *Lil* and *Lilla* are A. S. pers. ns., and this is probably Lil's ford (*v.* Ford), though I do not count it regular for *Lil-* to become *Lalle* or *Law-*. Possibly the French monks had some influence on the pronunciation.

Lea-Marston, v., 4 m. SW. of Coleshill, a modern combination of two hamlets. *Lea,* Dug.; 1257 *Waure Merston,* C. B. M. I; 1573 *Waver Merstone,* C. B. M. I. The Wavers were mediaeval lords of Marston for some generations. For the meaning of Lea *v.* Ley; Marston, A. S. *mersc-tūn*—the town in the marsh.

Leam, river. All forms I have met with, and they are not ancient, have been *Leam.* A. S. *leom*, *leoma*, Mod. *Leam*, means radiance, sheen, ray or gleam of light, &c. It is well to look with dubious eye on all sentimental, artistic, or poetic origins of pl. ns. (for the Anglo-Saxons were a prosaic race), but it may well be thought, at the inception of a river name (and all names had an inception, and a meaning), that there were parts of a stream and times of sunlight and shadow that might strike a beholder, and give origin to such a name. We have another word 'Leam', meaning a drain or watercourse in the fen district, which I think may be rejected, as there is no instance of its use anywhere before the sixteenth century, or in Warwickshire at any time.

Leamington Hastings, p., 4 m. N.E. of Southam. D. *Lunintone*; 13 c. *Est-Leminton,* Dug.; 1242 *Leminton,* C. B. M. I; 1327 *Lemynton Hastange,* S. R. Is situate on the river Leam, and takes its name from it, *v.* Leam. The Hastang family were mediaeval lords. The A. S. form would be *Leamantūne*—the town on the Leam. This is one of the common instances of a medial *-an-* becoming *-ing-*.

Leamington (Priors). D. *Lamintone*; 1327 *Lemynton Prioris.* Priors is a modern addition for distinction, and because it belonged to the Priors of Kenilworth. Is situate on the river Leam, and the meaning is the town on the Leam; *v.* Leam.

Leek Wootton, v., 2½ m. S. of Kenilworth. 1327 *Lekwottone*, S. R. Dugdale assigns the D. entry of *Quatone* to this manor, but it belongs to *Quat* in Salop. All Woottons may be assumed to have been originally A. S. *Wudutūn*, or M. E. *Wodeton*—Wood town, *v.* Ton. Leek is a mediaeval addition for distinction, and is probably the family name of some local landowner, of whom there is no record.

Ley, Leigh, Lea, Ly, Lay. These common terminals are from A. S. *leah*, gen. and dat. *leage* (*g* = *y*), M. E. *ley*, *leye*, *lay*, *le*, open untilled land used as pasture, the unenclosed parts of a manor, which might be grassy, bushy, woody, or varied, parts perhaps occasionally ploughed and returned to fallow. For brevity I translate the word 'pasture'.

Lighthorne, p., 3 m. N. of Kineton. D. *Listecorne*; 1252 *Lychtethirn*, C. R. i; 1327 *Lighttethurne*, S. R.; c. 1300 *Liththorn*, A. D. v. This is plain 'light-thorn', A. S. *leoht*, and *thorn*, or *thyrne*. A *ght* (three consonants together) shocked a D. clerk, and he usually expressed them by *st*; here he writes *c* for *t*, as common, *torn* being N. F. for *thorn*. 'Light' underwent great variety of spelling before settling down to its present form. In what sense the bush was 'light' it would be difficult to say; it may have borne a lamp to guide travellers, or may have stood on land left to maintain a light before an altar.

Lillington, in Leamington (Priors). D. *Lillintone*, *Illintone.* The second form is evidently a clerical mistake. The A. S. form would be *Lillantūne*—Lilla's town, *v.* Ton.

Lochesham, recorded in Warwickshire D.; is in Oxfordshire, representing Bloxham in that county.

Long Itchington, *v.* Itchington (Long).

Long Lawford, *v.* Lawford (Long).

Low, a common terminal, from A. S. *hlæw*, *hlau*, M. E. *lawe*, *lowe*, a mound, hillock; in pl. ns. may always be read 'burial mound', 'Barrow', q. v.

Loxley, p., 4 m. E. of Stratford. D. *Locheslei*, *Lochesham*; 1151 *Lochesle*, C. B. M. 1. Loxley is referred to in C. D. 651 (an. 985), a charter relating to the adjoining manors of Alveston and Tiddington, under *Locsetena gemære*, 'the boundary of the Loc settlers (or inhabitants)'. The root is the pers. n. *Loc*—Loc's lea, *v.* Ley. The *ch* in the forms represents *c* hard.

Luddington, h., 3 m. SW. of Stratford. c. 1000 *Ludintune*, C. S. 1318; D. *Luditon*; 11 c. *Ludintune*, C. B. M. 1. The correct A. S. form should be *Ludantūn*—Luda's town, *v.* Ton. The A. S. charter relating to Luddington is a mortgage to Fulder by the monks of Worcester (the owners) of the manor, with twelve serfs, eleven oxen, a hundred sheep, and fifty fothers of corn, for three pounds for three years. Instead of interest Fulder was to have the use and profit of the manor, serfs, and stock for the three years, and on repayment to restore the manor, and stock of equal value. This most usurious bargain seems to have required the special attention of Beelzebub, for the deed concludes (translated): 'and whoever shall break these compacts be it never forgiven him, but be he condemned into hell torment, and there dwell with the devil till Domesday.' According to A. S. law, all 'interest' was 'usury', and consequently unlawful. There was perhaps a secret agreement between Fulder and the monks mitigating the terms.

Lyndon, h., 1 m. SW. of Sheldon. 13 c. *Lynden*, Dug. It is impossible to say what this may have been—probably an original *Līndūn*, Flax hill; or *Lynd-* may refer to the lime tree.

Mancetter, p., 1 m. SE. of Atherstone. 1251, 1252

Mancestre, Ch. R. 1; 1372 *Mancestre*, S. R. Stands on Watling Street, and was evidently a Roman station, said to be *Mandnessedum*. The terminal is A. S. *ceastre*, a fortress, a word generally applied by Anglo-Saxons to Roman works. *Man-* has probably been adopted from the Roman name, though it is also an A. S. pers. n. Manchester, a Roman town, has precisely the same root, and etymologists have similar difficulty in construing the prefix.

Mapleborough, h., 5 m. N. of Alcester. D. *Mapelberge*. The correct A. S. nom. form would be *Mappulbeorh*—the hill of the maple (tree).

Marston, h., near Wolston. c. 1000 *Merston juxta Avonam*, C. D. 939; *Merston juxta Wolston*, Dug. Situate on the Avon. The original form would be *Mersctūne*—the town in the marsh; *mersc* was pronounced marsh.

Marston Butler, p., 7½ m. SW. of Fenny Compton. D. *Merston*; 1140 *Merseton*, C. B. M. 1; 1176 *Mersetone le Botiler*, C. D. Fr.; 1327 *Merstone Botiler*, S. R.—the town in the marsh. The Botilers were Norman lords. *V.* Marston, *ante*.

Marston Culy, h., 3 m. SW. of Coleshill. D. *Mersetone*, later *Merston Culy*. The Culy family held the manor in the 13 c. Near Marston Hall there is a hamlet called 'Culy-Corner'. A. S. *mersctūn*—the town in the marsh.

Marston Priors, p., 6 m. SE. of Southam. 1043 *Merston juxta Avonam*, C. D. 939; 1043 *Merston*, C. D. 916. Belonged to the monks of Coventry, hence 'Priors'. For meaning of Merston *v.* Marston, *ante*.

Marston-Iabet, h., in Bulkington, 2 m. SE. of Nuneaton. 1242 *Merston*, C.B.M. 1; c. 1340 *Merston*-Iabet, A.D. iv. The Jabets were mediaeval lords. For meaning *v.* Marston, *ante*.

Marton, p., 6 m. NE. of Leamington. D. *Merstone* (?); 1327 *Merton*, S. R.; 1338 *Merton*, C. B. M. 1. I am not sure that the D. form is rightly assigned to this place. Assuming an original *Mersctūn*, the meaning would be marsh town; if *Mærtūn*, boundary town; if *Meretūn*, pool town. Without earlier forms it is impossible to decide.

Marton, h., 2 m. S. of Warwick. I have met with no forms. Marton is situate at the junction of the Leam and Itchen rivers, and I should not be surprised to find it originally *Muthtūn*, then *Mutton* and *Mitton*, meaning a confluence, *v.* Coundon, *ante*, and Mitton, *post.* As Marton it may have been originally *Mærtūn*, the town on the boundary (perhaps of a hundred), or *Meretūn*, pool town; but without forms it is all guess.

Maxtoke, p., 2½ m. SE. of Coleshill. D. *Machitone*; 12 c. *Maxtoc*, Dug.; 14 c. *Maxstoke*, A. D. iii. The prefix represents the A. S. pers. n. *Macus*; stoke, A. S. *stoc*, a log hut, palisaded enclosure—Macus's stoke. There is a moated mediaeval castle here, and the ruins of Maxtoke Priory two miles SE.

Merevale, p., 1 m. W. of Atherstone. This is one of the very few names which have their root in Latin. In the 12 c. a monastery of Cistercian monks was founded here (the locality being then wild, wooded, and picturesque), and gave it its name *Miraville.* It is variously written *Miravalle*, *Murivalle*, *Mirevalla*, and in Latin means *mira*, wonderful, marvellous, and *villa*, a country house or farm. Doubtless some of the monks were French, and borrowed the name from Normandy, where it is still extant. Merville, Department de l'Eure, was anciently *Merevilla*, and Merville, Department of Calvados, was *Merrevilla*, *Merreville.* These names were also borrowed from Latin.

Meriden, p., 5½ m. NW. of Coventry. Meriden is not mentioned in D., being included in *Ailspede*, which name is now extinct. *Ails-*, subsequently *Als-*, represents a pers. n., but the forms are too meagre for identification. The terminal *-pede*, later *pathe*, is A. S. *pæth*, a path, footway, so that the meaning of the extinct name is the path to *Ailes*' dwelling. In 1257 it is still *Alspath*, C. R. 1, and during the 13 c. *Alspathe* and *Allespathe*. In 1398 it is *Muridene*; in 1400 *Murydene in Alspathe*; in 1440 *Alspathe* and *Meryden*, A. D. i; c. 1550 *Alspathe alias Myredene*, and then Alspath gradually disappears, and Meriden takes its place. Alspath Hall, an ancient moated site, is all that survives of the older name. The original form of Meriden would be *Myrigdene* (*g* = *y*), pleasant, delightful valley. 'Merry' England originally referred to this sense of the word. We understand it to mean joyful, jovial, but it is wrong. The locality is picturesque, pleasant, and fertile.

Metathesis is 'the interchange of position between sounds or letters in a word; the result of such a transposition' (H. E. D.). It is ancient, and common to all languages, and more frequent in connexion with *r* than with any other letter. For example, *gærs* becomes grass, *brid* bird, *cerse* cress, *neeld* needle, *drit* dirt; 'to ask' was to *ax*, and so on. Pl. ns. are thus affected. *V.* Birmingham, Keresley.

Middleton, p., 3 m. SW. of Tamworth. D. *Mideltone*. The A. S. form would be *Middeltūn*, middle town (*v.* Ton), possibly in allusion to its situation midway between Tamworth and Sutton Colfield. Part of Middleton Hall is very ancient, and it has been moated.

Milcote, h., 2 m. SW. of Stratford. 710 *Mulecote*, C. S. 127; D. *Melecote*; 11 and 12 c. *Mylekote*, *Mellescot*, Dug.; 1246 *Mulecote on Avon*, *Mulecote on Stour*, Ch. R. 1. The prefixes are all forms of A. S. *mylen*; M. E. *mulne*, *milne*, *mell*, &c., a mill—the mill cottage. All mills in England before the twelfth century were water mills.

Milverton, p., 1 m. W. of Warwick. D. *Malvertone*; 12 c. *Melvertone*, *Mulvertone*, Dug. The terminal, of course, is plain A.S. *tūn*, town (*v.* Ton); the prefix is not an A. S. word, and must, I think, be a pers. n., though I cannot recognize it. Cp. Milvertone, in Somersets., D. *Milvertone*; c. 1043 *Milferton*, C. D. 917; and Melverley, in Salop.

Minworth, h., 2½ m. NW. of Coleshill. D. *Meneworde*; 12 c. *Munewrth*, C. B. M. i; 1327 *Muneworth*, S. R.; 14 c. *Myneworth*, A. D. iv, v. The terminal is *worth* (q. v.), a farm or property, and the prefix probably represents a pers. n., but the forms afford no clue to it. A. S. *mene*, *myne*, means a necklace, ornament, a likely subject for a nickname, but none such is recorded.

Mitton, h., 1 m. E. of Warwick. D. *Muitone*, *Moitone*. Is situate at the junction of the Avon and Leam. The name is a common one, always found near a confluence. Originally it would be *gemythan*, derivative of *mūthan*, a junction of streams (sometimes of roads); the *ge* dropped off in late A. S., and the form generally became *Mutton*, then *Mitton* or *Mytton*. A few places retain the older form *Mythe*, alone or as a prefix; cp. the Mythe, near Tewkesbury, at the junction of Avon and Severn; Mitton (now Stourport) at the junction of Stour and Severn; also Coundon, *ante*.

Mockley Wood, 3 m. NW. of Henley-in-Arden. c. 1250 *Monkelee*, 15 c. *Molkele*, Dug. Belonged to the monks of Wootton Wawen. Meaning, Monk's lea, *v.* Ley.

Monks Kirby, p., 7 m. NW. of Rugby. Dug. says anciently A. S. *Cyricbyrig* (church 'burh'), and that Ethelfleda founded a church here in 917. D. *Chirchberye*; 1198 *Kirkebi*, 12 c. *Kirkebi*, C. R. M. i; 13 c. *Kirkeby*, A. D. ii; 1327 *Kyrkeby Monachorum*, S. R. The monks of Angiers, in Normandy, had property and a cell here, hence *Monks*. The Northern form of *kirk* for A. S. *circe* is very rare in the Midlands. The change of terminal savours of Northern or Danish influence. The meaning is hardly affected; one means church 'burh', the other (-by) village.

Monkspath, 3 m. W. of Solihull. 12 c. *Monkespathe*, Dug.; c. 1330 *Monkespathe*, A. D. iv. This was formerly a manor with defined limits, but now the name survives only in Monkspath Hall, Bridge, and Street on the high road between Birmingham and Stratford. It was common for the monks to make and maintain public roads and bridges, and also special roads between their monasteries and granges, which they sometimes paved in the centre. The road between Birmingham and Stratford was probably a public highway centuries before the Conquest, and possibly that part of it called Monkspath Street was, at some time, maintained by the monks. I cannot trace any evidence of its being specially frequented by them as a way between one monastery and another, or to any of their granges.

More, Moore, common terminals, from A. S. *mōr* (pr. *moor*), M. E. *mōr*, *more*, *moore*. The word is usually applied to waste, swampy land, but sometimes to high waste ground, untimbered.

Moreton Bagot, p., 3 m. SW. of Henley-in-Arden. D. *Mortone*. The A. S. form would be *Mōrtūn*—the town on the moor, *v.* More and Ton. The Bagots (Bagods) were Norman lords.

Moreton-Morrell, p., 6½ m. SE. of Warwick. D. *Mortone*; 1279 *Merehull*, Dug.; 1327 *Mortone* and *Merhull*, S. R. Moreton and Morrell are adjacent hamlets, Morrell being evidently a M. E. addition, for distinction, to the very common name of Moreton, for which *v.* Moreton Bagot, *ante*. Merehull means 'Pool hill'; but possibly earlier forms would give us *Mærhyll*, boundary hill. The h. is not on any hundred or county border, but a parish or other boundary is often referred to under *mære*.

Motstow Hill, in Stoneleigh. Dug. says that the Court for the manor of Stoneleigh was formerly held here every three weeks. A. S. *mōt*, M. E. *moot*, *mote*, means a judicial assembly, and A. S. *stow*, a place—'the place of the assembly.' Mootstow, Moot-hall, are common names. Stoneleigh was formerly the *caput* of the D. hundred of *Stanlei* (now absorbed in Knightlow), and doubtless the Courts for Stanlei hundred were held here long before the Conquest.

Motton, h., 2 m. SE. of Kingsbury. In the absence of old forms we can only be guided by the modern one. The h. is situate at the junction of two brooks, and I think it probable that 'Motton' represents an older 'Mutton' or 'Mitton'; *v.* Mitton, *ante.*

Moxhull, p., 4½ m. N. of Coleshill. 13 c. *Mukeshull.* I see no reason to discredit the form, though it is late and stands alone; the modern form supports it. The A. S. had no *k*, a hard *c* performing its functions. I read the name as Mūc's hill (M. E. *hull*).

Murcot Hall, in Berkswell. 12 c. *Morcote,* Mon. iii. 370; anciently *Morcote,* Dug.; 1327 *Morcote* (2), S. R.—the cot on the moor.

Napton, p., 3 m. E. of Southam. D. *Neptone.* A. S. *cnæp,* M. E. *knappe, knop,* and *tūn, ton*—the town on the crest or top of the hill.

Nechells, in Aston, near Birmingham. 13 c. *de Echeles, les Echelis,* C. I. ii. *Nechels* or *Echels,* Dug. This is a N. F. word, *echelle,* a ladder, steps, staircase. In early mediaeval times houses of two or more stories were rare in country places, and the upper story was approached by a ladder, or a staircase, sometimes outside. As N. F. was at that time the language of the Court, of Parliament, and of Law, many French words came into use, and *echelles* among them. The O. E. articles *æt than* (i. e. *at the*) had commonly become *atten*; then the *atte* drops off, as usual, and the *n* attaches itself to the following vowel, and instead of *atten Echelles* we get *Nechells.* There are numerous examples in our language of this intrusive *N,* e. g. in the per. ns. Noake, *atten Oak*; Nash, *atten Ash,* &c. Nurton, Staffordshire, was Overton, then Noverton, then Nurton. There is, or was, a Nechells in Erdington, another in Bedworth; there is one in Wednesfield, Staffordshire, and several others in the

Midlands. In the North there are several places named Lofthouse and Loftus, meaning a house with an upper story, from A. N. *Lofthūs*, whence we have our word 'loft'. It is worth noting that a family deriving its name from Nechells, in Wednesfield, and still locally resident, are 'Echelles', not Nechells. Cp. Rea (river).

Neilcote Hall, in Berkswell, an old homestead. 1327 *John de Neilcote*, S. R. This is plainly Neil's cot. It is the first time I have met with a Neil so far south. It is a North-country name.

New Hall, in Sutton Colfield. The name explains itself. I first meet with it in 1321. The Hall is a large ancient moated building, much modernized. It was a hunting lodge of the Earls of Warwick, to whom Sutton Chase once belonged.

Newbold-on-Avon, p., 12 m. W. of Coventry. D. *Newebold*; 1198 *Neubold*; 1275 *Newbold Pantolf*; 1327 *Neubold Panton*, S. R. The A.S. form would be *Niowebold*, new house; in the North the usual form is Newbiggin. The Pantolf, or Panton, family were lords of this manor in the thirteenth century.

Newbold Comin, now part of Leamington. D. *Niwebold*; 1327 *Newbold Comyn*, S. R. *V.* Newbold, *ante.* It belonged to the Comyns for several generations.

Newbold Pacy, p., 6 m. S. of Warwick. D. *Niwebold*—Newhouse, *v.* Newbold-on-Avon, *ante.* The de Pascis, later de Pacey, family were Norman lords.

Newbold Revell, h., in Monks Kirby. D. *Fenni-Niwebold.* The prefix *Fenni-* (moorish, marshy) was dropped at an early date, and succeeded by Revell, after a family of that name, who held the manor for several generations. *V.* Newbold-on-Avon, *ante.*

Newnham Padox, h. and park, in Monks Kirby. D. *Niweham*; 13 c. *Newnham*, Dug. The medial *n* is the remains of the dative form *niowanham*—new home or homestead. Padox is a M. E. addition, and meant originally a small enclosure near the homestead, here probably extended into a park.

Newnham Regis, p., 4 m. NW. of Rugby. 1043 *Neownham*, C. D. 916, *Newenham*, C. D. 939. *V.* Newnham Padox, *ante.* Regis because at one time it belonged to the Crown.

Newton, h., now Newton and Bigging, 3½ m. NE. of Rugby. D. *Niwetone*; 1327 *Neutone juxta Cliftone*, S. R. A. S. form (dat.) *Niwantūn*—New town, *v.* Ton.

Newton Regis, p., 4 m. NE. of Tamworth. D. *Niwetone.* *V.* Newton, *ante.* Regis because it belonged to the Crown until Henry II's time.

Norton Lindsey, p., 4 m. SW. of Warwick. 1150 *Norton-Lindsey*, C. D. Fr.; 12 c. *Norton*; 13 c. *Norton-Limesi*, Dug. A. S. form *Northtūn*—North town, *v.* Ton. The de Limesey family held the manor in the 12 c., and were succeeded by the Lindsays.

Nuneaton. 12 and 13 c. *Etone*, frequently, A. D. i; 12 c. *Eton* (2), A. D. ii. A. S. form *Eatūn*—the town on the (running) water. In the 12 c. a Benedictine nunnery was founded here, and the town gradually acquired the name of Nuneaton.

Nuthurst, near Stratford. 704 *Hnuthyrste*, C. S. 179, 872; *Hnuthyrste*, C. S. 533, 534. In M. E. this becomes *Notehurst*—Nut wood.

Nuthurst, h. and ancient estate, 2½ m. S. of Henley-in-Arden. 14 c. *Notehurst*—Nut wood.

Nuthurst, in Lapworth. 1360 *Notehurst.* The A. S form would be *Hnuthyrst*—Nut wood.

Oddingsell's Moat, 2½ m. E. of Acock's Green, and near Olton Hall. This is the site of a double moat, the house having long since disappeared. It was the property and residence of a branch of the Oddingsells, a Flemish family settled in Warwickshire in the 13 c. The name has been corrupted to 'Hogg's' and 'Hobb's' moat. An adjoining farm is still known as Odensil's. The Oddingsells are supposed to be extinct, but the race survives as 'Addinsell'. They were a distinguished family, and Dugdale frequently refers to them. *V.* Flanders Hall, *ante.* It is said that Oozells St., Birmingham, takes its name from them, and perhaps Lozells also.

Offchurch, p., 3 m. E. of Leamington. 13 c. *Ofechirche*, Dug. The A. S. form would be *Offancirce* (*ci*, *ce* = *ch*)—Offa's church. Offa was a common A. S. pers. n., and an Offa was king of Mercia in the 8 c. Dug. says there was a tradition that he had a palace here, and founded the church. The village is certainly of very ancient origin, and lies on a British trackway from North and Mid Wales to London, known still as the Welsh road.

Offord, h., 1 m. S. of Wootton-Wawen. D. *Offeworde*; 12 c. *Offurde*, C. D. Fr. I read this as an original *Offanworth*—Offa's property, or estate. Norman clerks disliked *th*, which they could not pronounce, and represented it by *d*. Offord has disappeared from the O. M., and from the directory. I think it was on the Alne, on the site now marked 'Gray Mill'. Dug. says that in his day (c. 1656) Offord was only a mill.

Oldbury, p., 3 m. S. of Atherstone. 12 c. *Aldeberie*, *Aldberi*, Mon. ii; *Oldburie*, *Alderbia*, Dug. The forms represent an original *Eald-* (later *Ald-*) *burh*—Old *burh*, *v.* Bury. There is a large prehistoric fort here, which is doubtless the origin of the name. One of the meanings of 'burh' is a fort.

Olney, h., 3 m. S. of Coventry. 1349 *Olneie.* Dug. speaks of this as a depopulated place, with no memorial left but a double moat. The meaning is Ola's island (A. S. *Olanig*). The double moat would form an island. Olney, in Bucks., and Olney, near Gloucester, have the same root. *Ola* is not a 'recorded' name, but it certainly was one.

Olton Hall, Olton End, 2 m. N. of Hampton-in-Arden. Dug. says 'Olton was formerly Ulverlie or Wolverle, and that when Solihull (originally a member of Wolverley) grew in importance it took the name of Old-town, then Olton, and in his time was corruptly called Oken-end'. In 1295 it was *Oulton,* and c. 1450 *Oulton al^s Ulverton in Solyhull.* I do not endorse Dugdale's etymology, but the forms do not enable me to give a better. *V.* Ulverley.

Ouston Grange, h., 2 m. N. of Coleshill. *Oustherne, Owsthirn,* Dug. This was a grange (farm) of the monks of Merevale. The forms are scanty and late, but with the assistance of those supplied by other places, such as Owsthorpe, Yorks., Owston, Lincs., Owston, Yorks., Owston, Leicestersh., &c., it is clear that the original form has been *Oswulfes-thyrne,* Oswulf's thorn bush. The shortening and changes are according to rule.

Oversley, h., 1 m. S. of Alcester. D. *Oveslei*; 1140 *Oureslei* ($u = v$), C. B. M. 1; 13 c. *Overslie,* Dug.; 1327 *Oversleye,* S. R. A. S. *ofer* means 'upper, above', and but for the *s* in the forms I should interpret this 'the upper lea', *v.* Ley; but the *s* points to a pers. n. *Ofer* is not known to have been one; *Ofe* was, and then the D. form would be correct, the Normans using *v* for *f.* Until better forms are found the name must be considered doubtful.

Oxhill, p., 4½ m. SE. of Kineton. D. *Hocteshulve, Octeselve*; 12 c. *Ofteshulle, Hosteshulle, Octeselve, Octeshelle,* C. D. Fr., A. D. ii, C. B. M. i, A. D. i, iii, iv; 13 and 14 c. *Ofteschelfe, Oxschulf, Oxhulle, Oxshelf,* A. D. i, iii, iv. This little place lives in many records, and forms might be multiplied. The prefixes represent the A. S. pers. n. *Octe,* and the terminals *scelf,* shelf, a common word in pl. ns., meaning a shelf of table-land sloping on all or most sides. *V.* Shelfield, *post.*

Packington (Great and Little), p., 10 m. E. of Birmingham. 1043 *Pakinton*, Th. Ch. 352; D. *Patitone*. The first *t* in the D. form is a mistake for *c*. The original form must have been *Pægantun*, Pæga's town, *v.* Ton. The name may have been *Pæcga, Paga*, or *Pagan*. All *k*'s before the Conquest may be distrusted, O. E. having no *k*. Packington, in Staffordshire, is *Pagintone* in D.

Packwood, p., 9 m. NW. of Warwick. 13 and 14 c. *Pacwode*, frequently. The prefix has a similar root to Packington, *ante.*

Pailton, p., 5 m. SW. of Lutterworth. 13 c. *Paylynton, Pailinton*, A. D. ii, iv; 1327 *Pailinton*, S. R. The terminal of course is plain, *v.* Ton. I do not doubt that *Pailin-* represents a pers. n., probably *Pælli*, and I therefore write it Pælli's town, but earlier forms are needed for certainty.

Park Hall, in Castle Bromwich, on the right bank of Tame, was an ancient seat of the Ardens. In the 16 c. it is termed 'la Logge alias Park Hall'. The house has been rebuilt, and is now occupied as a farmstead. The site of an older house of the Ardens is to be seen on the hill scant a mile S., in a field on the left side of the road from Castle Bromwich to Water Orton. It is moated, but it must have been difficult to supply and retain water, which probably led to the removal of the house to the present site.

Pathlow, h., 5 m. S. of Henley-in-Arden. This was the caput of the D. hundred of *Patelau* (*t* = *th*), Path low. Dug. says (p. 448) there was a tumulus on a hill on the left of the road from Wootton Wawen to Stratford, and that courts were held there. Pathlow hundred was subsequently merged in Barlichway. The meaning I take to be 'the way to the low', *v.* Low.

Peddimore Hall, ancient estate, 3 m. SE. of Sutton

Colfield; now only a farmstead, but once a manor-house, the property of the Ardens of Park Hall, q. v. 13 c. *Pedimore*, Dug.—Peda's moor. In A. S. the form would be *Pedanmōr*, the *i* in the modern form representing the *-an-*. Pedmore, in Worcestershire, adjoining Stourbridge, has a different root; in D. it is *Pevemore*, and in the 12 and 13 c. *Pebbemore*. Accepting the D. form, that would give an original *Peufanmōr*—Peufa's moor. It is singular that both these manors should have belonged to the Ardens. There is a double moat here.

Penns, h., 2 m. SE. of Sutton Colfield. This is quite a modern name and locality, centred round a station, so named, on a branch line of the Midland Railway. Towards the end of the 18 c., or beginning of the 19 c., a Mr. Penn established a wire-work and drawing mill on a stream called Eastbrook (q. v.), half a mile below the station, which was called Penn's Mill. The mill has been long ago discontinued, and succeeded by Penn's Hall. The locality is now residential.

Pillerton Hercy, p., $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Kineton. D. *Pilardetune*, *Pilardinton*; 1176 *Pilardintone*, C. D. Fr.; 1327 *Pylardynton Herci*. This is Pilheard's town; it is a rare A. S. name. The Herci family held the manor in Norman times. At one period it was called Pillerton Priors, because the monks of Ware (an alien house), and afterwards the priors of Shene, in Surrey, had lands here.

Pinley, h., in Rowington, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Warwick. 12 c. *Pinelei*, Dug.; 1229 *Pendeley*, *Pinneleye*, *Pyneley*, C. R. 1; *Pinley*, *Pynleye*, *Pynneleye*, Dug. There was a Benedictine nunnery here. This is probably A. S. *pīn*, pine (tree)—the Pine (tree) lea, *v.* Ley, and Pinley in Coventry, *post.*

Pinley, in Coventry. 12 c. *Pinelei*; 13 c. *Pinele*, *Pynle*, *Pinnele*. *V.* Pinley, *ante.* The forms are practically the same, and confirm the construction placed upon them.

Pipe Hayes, ancient estate and manor in Erdington. 'Hayes' is from A. S. *hege* ($g = y$), and means enclosures (from forest or waste). The locality was within the ancient bounds of Sutton Chase. A. S. *pipe* had precisely the same meaning as now, and probably refers to the conveyance of water by pipes (originally wooden tubes) from a spring to a dwelling-house. Pipe, near Lichfield, was so named because it supplied Lichfield with water by means of these pipes.

Plestins, h., in Barford. 13 c. *Pleystowe, Pleistouwe* A.D. ii. This is a novel name; it is A. S. *plege* (*g*=*y*) *stow*, a play place, an amphitheatre, a place of games and sports. Cp. Plaistow, SW. Essex; Plaistow, W. Kent; Plaistow, W. Sussex; Plaistow, SE. Surrey, all probably from the same root.

Polesworth. Though this is an ancient little town I have met with few reliable forms, and they are all *Pollesworth* or *Polsworth. Pol* was an A. S. pers. n., and I read it Pol's worth (farm, estate), *v.* Worth. *Pōl* (*o* accented) also means a pool, but connected with *worth* it seems out of the question; and then there is the possessive *s* implying a pers. n.

Preston Bagot, p., 2 m. E. of Henley-in-Arden. D. *Prestetone*; 14 c. *Preston Bagot.* Plain Priests' town. The A. S. form would be *Preostestun.* There must have been a priest here before D., though it is not recorded. The Bagots (Bagods) were early lords of the manor.

Prinsthorpe or **Princethorpe,** h., in Stretton-on-Dunsmore. 13 c. *Prenesthorpe*, Dug. The terminal is A. S. *thorp, throp*, a village, common also to O. N. The prefix is certainly the pers. n. *Prēon*, recorded as a nickname. It means an ornamental pin or brooch, and was probably applied to a man who wore one. Cp. Preen (Church Preen), in Salop.

Quatone, a D. manor, entered in error in Warwickshire; should be in Shropshire; representing Quat in that county.

Radbourn, Upper and Lower, 3 m. SE. of Southam.

980 *Hreodburne*, Cr. Chs. 20; D. *Redborne*; 12 c. *Rodburne* Dug.; 16 c. *Radborne*, A.D. v. A. S. *hreod*, a reed, and *burn* a brook = 'a stream abounding with reeds', fenny ground.

Radford-Simele, p., 2 m. E. of Leamington. D. *Redeford*; 13 c. *William Symele of Radeford*, *Geoffrey de Symely of Radeford*; 1327 *Radeford Simili*, S. R. Lies on the road from Warwick to Southam, an ancient highway. It is probably an original *Read-ford*—Redford, in allusion to the colour of the ground where a road passes a stream. The Simeles were ancient lords.

Radway, p., 9 m. NW. of Banbury. D. *Radwei*, *Rodeweie*; 1327 *Radwey*, S. R. Is situate at the foot of Edge Hill, on an ancient way from Banbury to Warwick, via Kineton, and in the vale of the Red Horse. The soil is mainly red marl, and the meaning is doubtless Red way. *V.* Radford, *ante.*

Ragley, h., 2 m. SW. of Alcester. 709 *Rageleia*, C. S. 127. Though the form is early, and apparently clear, I cannot translate *rage* with any satisfactory result. I hardly suppose it has any connexion with *rag*, shale, or other hard rock lying in thin strata, and forming the upper bed of a quarry, e. g. Kentish rag, Rowley rag, &c.; that word seems to be dialectic, and there is no evidence of its use so early as 709. The terminal is a Latinized form of Ley, pasture.

Raines Brook, a stream passing one mile S. of Hill Morton, and being the head-waters of the Leam. It forms for a great portion of its course the boundary between the counties of Warwick and Northampton. 12 c. *Reynesbroc*, Dug. 19. Rainald was the D. tenant, under Earl Roger, of the adjoining manors of Wolston and Stretton, and appears to have stamped his name on the stream. For a similar origin *v.* Brinsford Bridge.

Rameslege, a D. manor recorded under Warwickshire; should be Salop, representing Ramsley in that county.

Ratley, p., 7 m. NW. of Banbury. D. *Rotelei*; 12 c.

Rottelei, C. B. M. 1; 13 c. *Rotley*. A. S. *rōt* means excellent, good—good pasture, *v.* Ley.

Rea, river, falls into Tame near Castle Bromwich. 'Rea' has no meaning, the *R* is intrusive, and the right word is *ēa*, a stream, running water, hence our numerous Eatons or Eton, all on rivers. In charters we frequently find *on thœre ea*, to the water; *thœre* becomes *the*, but the *r* survives by attachment to the *ea*; hence *Rea*, a form never found till long after the Conquest. *V.* Nechells.

Redfen Lane is the name of a portion of the main road from Stonebridge to Kenilworth, S. of the George in the Tree, forming part of the Welsh Road, q. v. 14 c. *Wridefen* (2), 15 c. *Wrydfen*, C. I.; 16 c. *Wrydefine*, Mon. vi. A. S. *wrid* means a thicket, and *fen* a morass—the bushy fen. There is a parallel road near called Red Lane, probably from the same root. The country to the NW. of Kenilworth was, in mediaeval times, forest and wild land.

Ridgeway (The), a common name for ancient roads. Antiquaries generally assume a 'Ridgeway' to be of Roman origin, but the name is no evidence of it, and most Ridgeways are certainly not Roman, some perhaps are pre-Roman. The name means a formed or ridged road, probably ditched on both sides, and, sometimes, because the road travelled along a ridge for some distance. The N. part of the road from Redditch to Evesham bears the name, and marks the boundary between Worcestershire and Warwickshire; in 1300 it appears as *Reggewey*. The road between Stratford-on-Avon and Shipston-on-Stour is called *Hrycgweye* in 985, C. D. 651. It must be borne in mind that road names are generally local, and seldom bear the same name for long distances. Three or four Roman roads are the exceptions.

Rigge, D. manor recorded in Warwickshire; should be Shropshire; represents Rudge in that county.

Rincele, an unidentified D. manor, in Knightlow hundred.

Rowington, p., 6 m. NW. of Warwick. D. *Rochintone*;

12 c. *Rochintone*, *Rokintun*, C. B. M. 1; 14 c. *Rouhinton*, A. D. iii; 1327 *Rouhintone*, S. R.; 1378 *Rochinton*, Wr. Ch. I think the roots of this name are in A. S. *ruh-*, rough, uncultivated, and *tūn*, town, *v.* Ton. In dat. form, in which so many pl. ns. have their origin, *ruh* becomes *ruhan*, and we get *Ruhantūne*. The *ruh* would have a slight guttural sound which would readily pass into *Roch-* and the other forms. The word *tūn* originally extended not only to the messuage, but to the curtilage and the land held with it. This word *rūh* (our modern 'rough') plays a conspicuous part in pl. ns., assuming as it does many forms; Rowley, a common name, will generally prove to be 'rough lea'. Unkempt land of any sort, a neglected wood, &c., will be commonly known as 'the rough', 'Allen's rough', &c. *V.* Rugby and Ryton, *post.* Dug. says, 'this town standing upon a rocky ground had originally its name from thence . . . viz. Rochintone, for so it is written in the Conqueror's survey.' This is impossible, for the reason given under Rugby. Dugdale's error has been copied into the 'Records of Rowington', by Ryland.

Rugby. D. *Rocheberie*; 13 c. *Rokeby*, A. D. ii; 1327 *Rokeby*, S. R.; 15 c. *Rukby*, A. D. iv. This is not free from difficulty. One is tempted at first to treat the prefix of the forms as representing *Rock*—but *Roche*, *Rock* are not English, but O. F., and not known in our language till the 13 c., and besides, Rugby is by no means a rocky locality. I think the prefixes are all forms of *ruh*. The forms recorded in A. S. are *ruhne*, *ruge*, *ruwe*, *ruwan*, *rugan*, *ruhe*, and in M. E. *ruhe*, *roȝ*, *roughe*, *rough*, *ruff*, *rouch*, *roch* (H. E. D.). The *ch* in the D. form is hard (*k*), the terminal is a form of *beorh*, a hill; the other terminals are *by*, a northern word of Norse origin and meaning a house, village, town. D. is probably the right form; accepting it, the meaning of Rugby is 'the rough hill'; accepting the later forms, 'the rough village.' *V.* Rowington, *ante*, and Ryton, *post.*

Ryton, h., in Bulkington. 13 c. *Ruyton, Ruton,* C. B. M. 1. *V.* Ryton, *post.*

Ryton-on-Dunsmore, p., 4½ m. SE. of Coventry. D. *Rietone*; 13 c. *Rugintune, Rutune, Ruiton,* Dug.; *Ruyton,* C. D. 939; *Ruiton,* C. B. M. 1. This is not 'Rye', as one might expect from the modern form. The forms point to A. S. *ruh,* rough, as the root. I therefore translate this 'rough enclosure', *v.* Ton, Rowington, Rugby, and Dunsmore Heath, *ante.*

Salford or **Safford Bridge,** over Tame, 3 m. NW. of Birmingham. 13 c. *Scraford, Schrafford Brugge*; A. S. *scræf* (*sc* = *sh*) and *ford*—the ford of the cave. Mr. Wm. Fowler says, in an address he gave in 1883 on the History of Erdington, 'the ancient ford and bridge were situate about fifty yards higher up the stream than the present bridge and a very short distance above the old bridge, and near to the Tame, though now cut off from it by the canal, there were, and indeed are still, several interesting natural caves in the sandstone rock, known as the Dwarf holes, which are marked and so described on many ancient maps.' *Brugge* is a M. E. form of bridge.

Salford Abbots, h., 6 m. NE. of Evesham. 13 c. *Salford, Saltford, Sauford,* A. D. ii; 1327 *Saltford,* S. R. Is situate on the Avon, and ¾ of a mile from an ancient ferry, hence ford. Is only a mile from Salford Priors, q. v.

Salford Priors, alias **Salford Major,** 6 m. NE. of Evesham. 777 *Saltford,* C. S. 222; 714 *Saltford Major et Minor,* C. S. 130; D. *Salford*; 1327 *Saltford Priors.* Is situate on the Arrow, near its junction with the Avon, hence ford. Dug. says (p. 604), 'had its name originally from a salt spring that hath been there, as the inhabitants do observe from the access of pigeons to the place where it was, which is now choakt up.' This is probably correct, as the place does not appear to have been on any 'Saltway'. Belonged to the monastery at

Evesham in Saxon times, afterwards to Kenilworth; *v.* Salford Abbots.

Saltley, suburb of Birmingham, is situate on the Tame river, and low flat land. 13 c. *Salughtley*, *Salegl*, *Saluteley*, *Salua* alias *Salegh*; 14 c. *Saltleye*, *Salneteleye* (*n* probably mistake for *u*), *Saluteley*. A. S. *sealh*, M. E. *salwe*, *salugh*, *salley*, a sallow, withy, species of small willow—the withy lea, *v.* Ley.

Sambourne, h., 4 m. NW. of Alcester. 714 *Samburne*, C. D. 64; D. *Sandburne*; 1327 *Sombourne*, S. R.; 14 c. *Sumborne*. The charter of 714 is only a 16 c. copy, and cannot be depended upon. I think D. is right, because it is sensible, and no sense can be made of *Sam-* or *Som-* in connexion with *bourne*. Dug., whilst spelling the name Sambourne, says (530), 'having its denomination from that little sandy brook nigh unto which it stands.' It may safely be construed 'Sandy brook' (A. S. *burn*, M. E. *bourne*, a brook).

Sawbridge, h., in Wolfhamcote, 4 m. NW. of Daventry. D. (Northamptonshire) *Salwebrige*; 1327 *Salebrugge*, S. R.; 1444 *Salbrigge*; 1598 *Salbridge*, C. B. M. I. There is a bridge here over the Leam. This means 'Sallow bridge', a bridge made of withies, probably a foot bridge in the beginning. *V.* Saltley.

Sciplea (Shipley), a D. manor recorded in Knightlow hundred, is an error. It is a Shropshire manor—Shipley in that county.

Shard End, Castle Bromwich. 13 and 14 c. *Sherd*, *Shard*; 1327 *Sherd End*, *Schard End*, S. R. A. S. *sceard* (*sc* = *sh*), a shred, a fragment. In pl. ns. it is equivalent to *snead*, *sneyd*, a detached, isolated, or intrusive portion of a manor. It is a remote or outlying part of Castle Bromwich.

Sheldon, h., 6 m. E. of Birmingham. 12 c. *Scheldon*, Dug.; 1370 *Scheldone*, C. B. M. I. The original form would be *Scilfedūn* (*sc* = *sh*), M. E. *Schelfdon*—Shelf hill. I cannot divest my mind of the belief that *shelf* and *shelve* are synonyms, i. e. both mean a slope, without regard to a flat or conical top, but authority is against me; they are certainly allied, and in pl. ns. somewhat confused. I translate the name Shelf hill. *V.* Shelfield, and other places commencing Shel-. B. T. gives *scylfe*, a peak, crag, and *scilfe*, a shelf, ledge; but we are not informed which word has become 'shelf', and which 'shelve'. The H. E. D., when it comes to those words, may perhaps enlighten us.

Shelfield, h., 3½ m. SW. of Henley-in-Arden. 13 c. *Scelefhull*, *Shelfhull* (2), Dug.; 1322 *Schelfhull*; 1460 *Shelfhull*; 1513 *Shelffelde*, C. B. M. 1. A. S. *scelfhyl* (*sc* = *sh*), M. E. *shelfhull*, means a round or flat-topped hill sloping on all or most sides. The name is common; the terminal *-hull* generally becomes *fill*, and then *field*. *V.* Oxhill, *ante*, and Sheldon, *ante*.

Sherbourn, p., 2½ m. SW. of Warwick. D. *Scireburne* (*sc* = *sh*); 1327 *Schîrbourne*, S. R. Is situate upon a brook which here runs into the Avon, and is the boundary between the hundreds of Barlichway and Kineton. A. S. *scir*, our modern 'shire', means a division, district, boundary, and this is 'the boundary brook'. Hundreds were formerly of great importance for administrative purposes.

Shilton, p., 5 m. NE. of Coventry. D. *Scelftone*; 1327 *Shultone*, S. R. Plain Shelf town, the town on the shelf, or slope. *V.* Shelfield, Sheldon, and other places commencing Shel-.

Shirbourn, a stream passing through Coventry. 13 c. *Shirburne*, *Shirbourne*, A. D. i. This brook, I am informed, forms part of the boundary between Allesley and Coventry, and between the old parishes of St. John's and St. Michael's, Coventry. The name is A. S. *scir burn* (*sc* = *sh*), boundary brook.

Shirford, h., 1 m. S. of Burton-Hastings, marked on 1 in.

O. M. Shelford. 12 c. *Sireford*, 13 c. *Schireford*, Dug., C. B. M. 1; 13 c. *Schireford*, A. D. ii; 1327 *Shireford*, S. R. On the boundary of the hundreds of Knightlow and Hemlingford. A. S. *Scīrford*—the boundary ford. A small stream crosses the boundary and runs through the hamlet. *V.* Sherbourn, *ante*.

Shirley and **Shirley Street,** 2½ m. W. of Solihull. 13 c. *Schirleyestret*, *Shirley*, Dug.; *Schirley* (2), A. D. ii. On the old road from Birmingham to Stratford, and close to the boundary of the counties of Worcester and Warwick. The meaning is Shire lea, (*v.* Ley) and Shire lea street. *V.* Sherbourn, *ante*.

Shotswell, p., 8 m. SE. of Kineton. 1123 *Soteswalle*, *Soteswell*, C. D. Fr.; 13 c. *Sotuwell*, Mon. ii, C. B. M. 1; *Shoteswelle*, A. D. v; *Schoteswell*, A. D. iv. This is Scot's well (spring). *Scot* was a common A. S. pers. n., pronounced Shot, meaning an archer (shooter). *V.* Shustoke and Shottery, *post*. From *scot* we derive the family names Shott and Shutt. The word has no affinity with Scot as applied to a native of Scotland.

Shottery, h., 1 m. W. of Stratford. 704, *æt Scotta rith*, C. S. 123; 1016, *on Scotrithes gemæro*, C. D. 704; 14 c. *Shoteriche*, *Shotrech*. This is Scot's (Shot's) rivulet, A. S. *rith*, a small stream; *Scotta* is the dat. form of Scot. *V.* Shotswell.

Shrewley, h., in Hatton, 6 m. from Warwick. D. *Servelei* ($v = u$); 13 c. *Screweley*, *Shreueley*, *Schreule*, Wr. Ch.; *Schreule*, A. D. v; 13 and 14 c. *Sravesle*, *Screveila*, *Shrevele*, *Shrevesle*, Dug. Several *u*'s in the forms represent *v*. The terminals are all 'ley'. The prefix is a worn-down form of *scirgerefa*—shire reeve (modern sheriff); the *ge* dropped out in common use. The meaning is 'the Sheriff's lea' (pasture), *v.* Ley. The locality may at some time have been the property of the sheriff, or appurtenant to the office.

Shuckburgh, p., 6 m. E. of Southam. D. *Socheberge* (3); 12 and 13 c. *Suckeberge*, *Shukborow*, *Shuckborough*;

1405 *Schukburghe*, Dug., C. B. M. 1. I think it questionable whether the terminal represents A. S. *beorh*, a hill, or *burh*, an enclosed or fortified place, *v.* Barrow and Bury. The prefix is A. S. *scucca* (*sc* = *sh*), M. E. *scucke*, *schucke*, a demon, evil spirit, the devil. Barrow, a M. E. form of *beorh*, means a burial mound, and this may have been the origin of the terminal, though the barrow has disappeared, as great numbers have done. The construction is 'the Devil's low' (or barrow), or 'the bewitched barrow' (or 'borough', which is unlikely). The belief in evil spirits was formerly universal, and is frequently evidenced in pl. ns. Cp. Shugborough, in Staffordshire, which has almost similar forms and the same meaning.

Shustoke, p., 2 m. from Coleshill. D. *Scotescote* (*sc* = *sh*); 1256 *Schuttestok*, Eyton's Salop; 1290 *Schustoke*. D. is right; it is Scot's (Shot's) cottage. Our family ns. Scot, Shot, Schott, and Shutt are derived from *Scot* and its M. E. forms. *V.* Shotswell and Shottery.

Shuttington, p., 3 m. E. of Tamworth. D. *Cetitone*; 1165 *Sheftintone*, P. R.; 13 c. *Schetynton*, Dug.; 1327 *Schutinton*, S. R. *Ch* or *sh* were stumbling-blocks to D. scribes. I think the prefix represents the A. S. pers. n. *Sccaft*, *sc* = *sh*. The original form has been *Sceaftingtun*, which gives us 'the town of the descendants or sons of Sceaft'.

Sidnall or **Sidenhall,** in Tanworth, ¾ m. S. of Monkspath Bridge. 13 c. *Sydenhale* (frequently), A. D. iii and iv; *Sidenhale Grange*, A. D. ii. There is a moated site here. *Sid* is an O. E. word, meaning large, spacious, extensive, now obsolete, though forming the prefix to many pl. ns., *v.* H. E. D., *sub* Side. *Siden* is the dat. form. *Hale* (q. v.) I translate meadow—great or perhaps long meadow. Cp. Sidnall, in Cherbury, Salop. M. E. *Sydenhale.*

Skilts, ancient estate, 3½ m. NE. of Studley. *Skyllus Grange*, Dug. Belonged to the priors of Studley, and was a grange or farm to the monastery. The *-us* probably represents 'house', and *skyll-* school—schoolhouse. A. S. *scōl*, M. E. *skule, skole, skuil, scole*, &c. It is likely that the monks kept a school here (they were the only schoolmasters of the time), and hence the name.

Sloley, in Arley. 12 c. *Slalei*, Dug.; 13 and 14 c. *Sloley*. A. S. *slōh*, a slough, morass, wet land. Before the country was enclosed, ditched, and drained, moor and morass was common and extensive. I interpret it 'the slough lea', *v.* Ley.

Smercote Magna, h., 3 m. W. of Bedworth. D. *Smerecote*. We have only the D. form to rely upon, but it seems right. A. S. *smeru*, M. E. *smere, smer*, means 'fat, grease, suet, tallow'. If 'butter' also was added, the translation would be simple—Butter-cot, a place where butter was made or sold; (we have many Butter-wicks, Butter-tons, and Butter-leys). But the dictionaries do not justify the use of 'butter' in this case. When the H. E. D. gets to *Sm-* we may perhaps learn that butter was included. In some northern languages the cognate word *smōr* (pronounced smer) means 'butter', and nothing else; and if we treat the prefix as a Northern or Danish word then butter would be included in the meaning and 'Butter cot' a very likely result.

Smite, h., near Combe Abbey, Coventry. D. *Smithh*; 1251 *Smite*, Ch. R. 1. A. S. *smite*, a bog, morass, miry place. The D. scribe probably meant to write *Smit-ham*, and there probably was a *hām* (village or hamlet) here in his day. Dug. says (p. 150), 'there were formerly two villages, then (c. 1650) depopulated'. The A. S. dictionaries mark *smite* as 'a word of doubtful meaning', but I think it clear as applied to pl. ns. Cp. Smite, in Worcestershire.

Snitterfield, p., 4 m. NE. of Stratford. D. *Snitefeld*; 1151 *Snitenesfeld*, C. D. Fr.; 12 c. *Snitenesfield*, Dug.; 13 c. *Snytenefeud*, *Snitenefeld*, A. D. i. The terminal is plain 'field' (q. v.), and the prefix *Snitenes* certainly represents the gen. form of a pers. n.; *Sniter* is not 'recorded', but it ought to be. Cp. Snitterton in Derbyshire, Snitterby in Lincolnshire, Snitter in Northumberland, and Snetterton in Norfolk. This is clearly Sniter's field.

Snowford Bridge, Snowford House, in Long Itchington, 6 m. E. of Leamington. 1001 *Snāw ford* ii, C. D. 316; 1001, *to Snāw forda*, C. S. 705. Plain Snow ford. Perhaps at some period a snow-drift had seriously obstructed the way. Trifling occurrences often gave rise to names.

Solihull. D. *Ulverlei*; 13 c. *Solyhull, Sulihull*; 14 c. *Solyhull, Solyhulle,* A. D. iii. The D. form represents an earlier Wolverley, which, in its turn, probably represented an original 'Wulfhere's lea'. Solihull is a new name, possibly M. E. only. *Sol* means a miry place; it is frequently found in the charters as *heorot sole*, 'the hart's wallowing place.' The terminal *hulle* is, of course, a M. E. form of hill.

Souley End, in Astley, 3 m. E. of Bedworth. D. *Soulege.* So named from the locality being the head-waters of the Sow river. *End* in pl. ns. does not mean a terminal, but a locality, a place, like *stow*. *Lege,* in the form, is the dat. of *leah,* pasture, *v.* Ley.

Southam. 980 *Suthām,* Crawford Charters, 20; 1043 *Sutham,* C. D. 939; 1001 *Sutham,* iii, C. D. 316; 1043 *Southam, Suoham,* C. D. 916; D. *Sucham.* The forms *Suoham* and *Sucham* may be regarded as clerical errors. The meaning is the South village (originally 'home'), *v.* Ham.

Sow, p., 2 m. NE. of Coventry. 1043 *Sowe,* Th. Ch., 352; *Sowe,* C. D. 939 and 916; 1327 *Sowe,* S. R.; D. *Sowa.* Is situate upon the river Sow, and takes its name from it; *v.* Sow, river.

Sow, river, tributary of the Avon. Always *Sow* or *Sowe.* This is not an O. E. word as applied to a river, but belongs to some prehistoric language. There is a river Sow in Ireland, and another in Staffordshire, all small rivers. I think it means a stream, and is allied to *sough,* a drain.

Spelesberie, entered in D. for Warwickshire; should be Oxfordshire, representing Spelsbury, in that county.

Spernal, p., 3½ m. N. of Alcester. D. *Spernore*; *Spernoure* (anciently), Dug.; 13 c. *Spernore*, A.D. iv; 1327 *Spernoure*. The terminal represents an A. S. *-ōra*, a bank, margin, border, and *Spern*, a pers. n., probably *Speran*, the gen. of *Spera*, the weak form of *Spær*. Cp. Sparsholt (Skeat's *Place Names of Berkshire*, 64)—the border of Spera's property.

Starton, h. in Stoneleigh, 5 m. S. of Coventry. 12 c. *Staverton*, P. R.; 13 c. *Staverton*, *Storton*, C. I. 11. Is situate on the Avon, near its junction with the Sow. The root is A. S. *stæth*, a bank, or landing-place on water side. The word is still in common use in the north-eastern counties. Stafford was originally *Stæthford*. Several landing-places or wharfs at King's Lynn are called *stathes*. Cp. Staithes, N. R., Yorkshire, on the coast; Staverton on the Dart, S. Devon; Staverton, 2½ m. SW. of Daventry, on the Leam; and several 'Staveley', all from the same root. I interpret this, having regard to the Avon and locality, as the town on the river bank.

Stechford, h., 5 m. SE. of Birmingham. 13 c. *Stichford*, *Stychefford*; 14 c. *Sticheford* (2). *Stetch* is a dialectic word formerly used in farming; it means 'a ridge between two furrows in ploughed land' (E. D. D.). It would seem that these stetches, or stitches, were of varying length and breadth. It is a word rarely used in pl. ns., and is probably of M. E. origin. The name, perhaps arising from a single field or farm, is now applied to a populous locality with a L. & N.W. station (Stechford) upon it. *V.* Ford. The river Cole passes through the hamlet.

Stipershill, h., near Polesworth. 13 c. *Stipershull*, *Stipurshill*, C. I., *Stipershull*, Mon. 11; 14 c. *Stipurnhull*. A. S. *stīpere*, a post or pillar. Dug. says (p. 795), 'there seems to have been a little fort, and that the lords of Tamworth

Castle held their three weeks' court here, all the tenants of that fee doing suit and service'; but in his (Dug.'s) day it was held only twice a year. Probably a post or pillar was set up on the hill to mark the place of assembly; *hull* is a M. E. form of hill.

Stivichall, p., 2 m. S. of Coventry. 15 c. *Styvichale*, Dug. Stewkley, in Bucks., is *Stiveclei* in 974, Th. Ch. 253, and *Styveclea* in 1040, Th. Ch. 382. *Styfec* is a word not to be found in A. S. dictionaries, but it is used in the charters in the sense of 'a clearing in a wood' (W. H. Stevenson). The terminal here seems doubtful; in Stewkley it is plain *lea*; here it may be *hale*, meadow land, *v.* Hale, or *ley*, pasture, *v.* Ley. Stivichall Grange is moated.

Stockingford, h., 2 m. W. of Nuneaton. 1155 *Stoccingford*, C. D. Fr.; 13 c. *Stockeford*; 14 c. *Stokkyngford.* This is apparently a M. E. pl. n. Stocking, Stockings, Stocking Lane are common names in localities where enclosures have been made of wild land in or since mediaeval times. The word 'stocking' means a grubbing-up of woodland or waste and preparing it for cultivation. Ridding, Royd, Old Falling, and, in some localities, Birch, are equivalent terms. 'Ford' would refer to the crossing of a stream near the new enclosures.

Stockton, p., 2 m. NE. of Southam. The original form would be *Stōcktūn*, which means an enclosure fenced in, perhaps in the beginning by palisades or a stockade, as still in primitive countries. *Stōc* and *stoc*kade must be allied. There is a moat here.

Stoke. This common pl. n., suffix, and terminal is A. S. *stōc*, dat. *stōce*, and means a fenced-in place, equivalent to *tūn* (*v.* Ton). D. records thirty-one 'Stoche' (*ch* = *k*) and thirty-two 'Stoches', most of which have since acquired distinctive additions. Examples: Stoke Prior, Tavistock, Basingstoke, Stoke-on-Trent, &c.

Stoneleigh, p., 4 m. S. of Coventry. D. *Stanlei*; 1153

Stanlei. Dug. says, 'where the town stands is rocky.' A. S. *stān*, stone, rock, *stanig*, stony. Stoney lea, *v.* Ley. Stoneleigh was formerly the head of the D. hundred of Stanley, now absorbed in Knightlow; *v.* Motstow.

Stonithorp, h., by Southam. 13 c. *Stoneythorp*, *Stonythorp*, A. D. i, iii. A. S. *stanig* (*g*=*y*), stony, *thorp*, a village —Stony village. Such a name may spring from the natural formation of the locality, or from the materials used in early buildings.

Stour, river, rises 5½ m. SW. of Banbury, and falls into Avon 1½ m. SW. of Stratford. 704–988 always *Stūr* or *Stūre.* There are six rivers of this name in England, and all have the same early forms. It is not an A. S. word; the *ū* in original charters is long, and would produce 'Stour'. The Stour in Kent is recorded as *Sturia* in the 7 c., and there is a river *Stör* in Germany (tributary of the Elbe), anciently *Sturia.* The name has probably been brought here by some continental race settling in the S. of England in prehistoric times, and some day perhaps a German philologist will tell us its meaning. Professor Skeat thinks *Stūr* may be connected by gradation with E. *stor–m*, Germ. *Stur–m*, and E. *stir.* The sense may be 'bustling, stormy', i. e. rapid, or else turbid.

Stourton, h., in Whichford, on the river Stour. 1327 *Stourton*, S. R.—the town on the Stour. *V.* Stour, *ante.*

Stow (A. S. *stow*) is a common suffix and terminal, meaning 'an inhabited place or locality'; originally it frequently stood alone, but in mediaeval times additions were often made for distinction. Examples: Chepstow, Stow-on-the-Wold, Stow-nine-Churches, Stowmarket, Walthamstow, &c.

Stratford-on-Avon. 691 *æt Stretfordæ*, C. S. 76; 714 *Straetforda*, C. D. 64; 781 *æt Stretforda*, C. D. 143; 845 *Uferan* (Upper) *Stretford*, C. D. 258; 872 *Stretford*, C. D. 529; 966 *æt Uferan Strætforda*, C. D. 529; 985 *Strætford*, C.D. 651; 988, *of Strætforda*, C.D. 667; D. *Stradforde.* A. S. *stræt, strete*, street, road, and *ford* (q. v.)—the ford on the street. The 'ford' doubtless refers to the Avon. 'Street' is not, as commonly supposed, indicative of a 'Roman' road, but is evidence of antiquity; a 'street' may be pre-Roman. Stratford was an ancient thoroughfare, and probably the Romans so used it, but I know of no evidence of their works here.

Stretaston, in Monks Kirby, ¾ of a m. E. of the Fosse way. 14 c. *Strodaston, Stredaston, Stroderston*, Dug.; 1327 *Strotardiston*, S.R. This name has nothing to do with 'Street', or the Fosse way, beyond the fact that the hamlet lies to the east of the Fosse way, and so may derive its terminal *-aston*—East town—from its situation with reference to the street. The prefix is A. S. *strōde*, a word not recognized by the dictionaries, but freely used in charters and pl. ns. in the sense of 'marshy land (overgrown with brushwood or trees?)' (W. H. Stevenson). Stroud in Gloucestershire, Strood in Kent, and numerous other places commencing or ending *strode* or *stroud*, are examples. The interpretation of Stretaston is therefore 'the marsh land of Aston' (East town).

Stretton Baskerville, p., 4 m. SE. of Nuneaton, lies on the S. side of Watling Street. D. *Stratone*; 1381 *Strettone*, C.B.M. 1. Takes its name, Stretton (Street town), from Watling 'Street', and Baskerville from its ancient lords.

Stretton-on-Dunsmore, p., 4 m. W. of Dunchurch. 1180 *Strettone*, C. B. M. 1; 1345 *Stretton-super-Dunsmore*, ib.; Stretton (Street town) from its situation on the Fosse way, q. v., and see Dunsmore Heath.

Stretton-under-Foss, h., 2 m. N. of Brinklow. 1409 *Stretton*, C. B. M. 1. Is situate on the Roman 'Fosse way', and so derives its name 'Street town'.

Stretton-on-Foss, p., 4 m. N. of Moreton Henmarsh, lies on the Roman 'Fosse way', q. v.; 779 *Dunnestreatun*, C.S. 229, D. *Stratone*; 15 c. *Stretton on the Fosse*, A.D. iv.

Dunne- in the first form is doubtless the name of an early possessor, which has dropped off. *V.* prior Strettons.

Stude (The), in Church Lawford (1½ m. SW. of). 13 c. William *de la Stude*, Master Th. *de Stude*; *Studde*, Mon. 111, 185. Dug. says (p. 23), 'there is in this parish of Church Lawford a place called the Stude, situate upon Dunsmore Heath, where was anciently a chapel which . . . became appropriate to the Priory of Coventry in 1260, and . . . was an enclosed grove.' The 1 in. O. M. marks the name 'Stude', and 'site of chapel'. *Stude* is a common M. E. form of *stead* = homestead. The monks of Coventry probably had a grange here, as well as a chapel.

Studley, p., 4 m. NW. of Alcester. D. *Stodlei*; 13 c. *Stodley*, *Stodelegh*, *Stodleg* (3). C. B. M. 1, A. D. iii. A. S. *stōd* means a stud, a herd of horses, and *ley*, pasture. Cp. Statfold, near Tamworth, Stodham, other Studleys, Stodmarsh, Studland, all probably from the same root.

Surland, an unrecognized D. manor in Knightlow hundred, which belonged to the monks of Coventry. The name is probably extinct; it means Sour land (A. S. *sūr*).

Sutton Colfield. D. *Sutone*; 12 c. *Sutton Colmesfeld*, *Colnesfield*; 13 and 14 c. *Sutton in Colfeld*, repeated with slight variations, but (in twenty-four instances) with *in*, never *on*, and always *Col-* or *Coll-* feld, never *Cold-* field. The original form is *Sūthtūn*—South town, but Domesday's Norman clerks wrote it Sutone or Sudtone, a medial *th* being foreign to them. *Colfield* is more difficult (I disregard the forms *Colmes-* and *Colnes-* as scribal errors); it was formerly an immense waste of gorse and heath, almost destitute of timber, in the heart of which Sutton was situate. Is *Col-* to be treated as O. E. or as a Celtic survival? *-field* of course is O. E., and the presumption is that prefix and suffix are of the same language. Accepting that view, I should interpret *Col-* as charcoal, and *field* as a great expanse of wild land given up to, and ultimately denuded by, charcoal burners.

In the neighbourhood there are numerous sites of old iron-works, and a great amount of charcoal was consumed by them, and for domestic purposes. Treating *Col-* as Celtic, I should translate it a neck, pass, or shoulder of a hill, and the country E. and W. of Sutton would answer to that description. This neck or shoulder is traversed by the Icknield Street, the Old Chester, and great London and North-western roads (probably British). In Welsh *col* means 'a sharp hillock or peak, a promontory or headland'; in Manx 'a top, a summit'; in Gaelic and Irish 'a head, the neck'; in Cornish 'the hinder part of the neck, the ridge or neck of a hill'; and on the Continent it is commonly applied to mountain passes. I think the probability is that here 'Col' means charcoal. The Anglo-Saxons had no word to describe mineral coal, which was practically unknown to them. It was not until the 13 c. that such words as 'earth-coal, pit-coal, sea-coal, stone-coal' found their way into our language, and not until the 18 c. that it was used in the smelting or manufacture of iron.

Tachebrook (Bishops), 2½ m. SE. of Warwick. D. *Taschebroc*; for other forms *v.* Tachebrook Mallory, *post.* Belonged to the bishops of Lichfield in Saxon times. A. S. pers. n. *Tæcel* (Tachel), Tæcel's brook (A. S. *brōc*).

Tachebrook Mallory, h., 2½ m. SE. of Warwick. D. *Tacesbroc*; 12 c. *Tachelesbroc*, Dug. The Mallorys were ancient lords. *V.* Tachebrook, *ante.*

Tame, river. The form has always been the same. It is the general opinion that Tame, Teme, Thames are only variants, and have a common origin in some extinct language. And further, that the name has no affinity with our word 'tame' in the sense of 'quiet'. We do not 'know' the meaning of Trent, Severn, Humber, Stour, and many other rivers; and philological friends whom I have consulted only write 'hopeless'. Professor Skeat (*Berkshire Place Names*), writing on the meaning of Thames, says, 'wholly unknown, it certainly is not English. The A. S. spelling is *Tæmese*, or *Temese* . . .; the Normans wrote *Th* for the initial *T*, and we still preserve this absurdity'.

Tamworth is recorded in numerous A. S. charters as *Tamaweorthige* (*g* = *y*), *Tamanweorthe*, *Tamweorthe*, *Tamewurthe*, and variants according to the case. The meaning is the estate, farm, &c., on the Tame; *v.* Worth, and Tame (river).

Tanworth, p., 3 m. NW. of Henley-in-Arden. 12 c. *Tanewrth*; 13, 14, 15 c. *Thoneworthe* (6), *Tonewurthe*, *Taneworth*, A. D. iii, iv. I think the prefix represents an old river name now lost, and not a pers. n. Taunton, in Devon, takes its name (A. S. *Tantūne*) from its situation on the river Tone (anciently *Tān*). The *Th-* in some of the prefixes I regard as only the Norman scribe's form for an initial *T*. I construe the name as the estate, manor, property, on the Tān (river), *v.* Worth. Small rivers frequently lose their ancient name; great ones never. Cp. Tamworth, *ante*.

Tardebigge, p., 3½ m. W. of Redditch. c. 1000 *æt Tærdebicgan*, C. S. iii. 652; 12 c. *Terdebiggan*, Th. Ch. 451. The prefix is the A. S. pers. n. *Tyrdda* or *Tyrda*. The name (a rare one) occurs in a Worcestershire charter of 757, C. S. 183, where he is described as 'comes' = thane. He was probably the founder of Tardebigge. The terminal is Norse *bygging*, and I cannot understand it drifting into Warwickshire so early as the eighth century. *V.* Biggin, *ante*. The meaning is 'Tyrda's house' or 'building'. The forms are in the dat. case, and I assume that a nom. *bicga* (dat. *bicgan*) represents a Norse *bygging*.

Teddington, in Alveston, near Stratford. 969 *Tidinctune*, C. S. 1232; 1016 *Tiddingtun*, C. D. 724. The forms yield an original *Tidantūn*—Tida's town, *v.* Ton. *Tidan* is the gen. of *Tida*; the weak gen. *an* commonly passes into *-ing-*, and is often construed in a patronymic or possessive sense when only a grammatical form. In late charters *-inc-* is often written for *-ing-*.

Temple Balsall, *v.* Balsall (Temple).

Temple Grafton, p., 3 m. SE. of Alcester. D. *Grastone*; later *Graeftone, Graevetone,* Dug. The D. *s* is a clerical error for *f*. A. S. *Grāftūn* means a town (*v.* Ton) in a grove, copse, or thicket. Temple is a mediaeval addition to distinguish it from other Graftons, and because the Knights Hospitallers had lands here.

Thelesford, h., 5 m. S. of Warwick. 13 and 14 c. *Teflesford, Tevelesford,* Dug., A. D. i. The latter record also mentions *Tefles brōc*. The prefix certainly represents an A. S. pers. n. *Tefle* or *Tæfle*, though it is not 'recorded'. *Tæfle* means 'a gambler', and would be a likely subject for a nickname. *Tefleforth* (? *ford*) is mentioned in C. D. 706, a. 1001. I translate this Tæfle's ford, *v.* Ford. There was a priory here, of the order of the Holy Trinity, for the redemption of captives.

Thurlaston, h., 1 m. W. of Dunchurch. D. *Torlavestone*; 13 c. *Thurlaveston* (2), Ch. R. 1, C. B. M. 1. The forms should yield an original *Thurlafestūn*—Thurlaf's town, *v.* Ton. *Thurlaf* is not a 'recorded' pers. n., but it certainly was one. Its equivalent in O. N. is *Thorleifr*.

Timberley, residential estate in Castle Bromwich. 1301 *Timberweissiche*. A. S. *sīc, sīce* is a rivulet, and *Timberwei* means a road along which timber was drawn. There is a rivulet on the estate to the S. of the house, and slightly to the E. and S. are Kingshurst and Barton-in-the-Wood, indicating ancient woodland.

Toft, h., 1 m. SW. of Dunchurch. Dug. says, 'Toft signifieth a place where a messuage hath stood, as our lawyers well know.' It also means a small close of land near the homestead. It is a North-country word, and out of place in Warwickshire, though Dug. speaks of it as familiar in his time (17th c.).

Ton, Tone, Tun, terminals and occasional prefixes, are A. S. *tūn,* dat. *tūne,* M. E. *toun,* Mod. E. *town.* The original meaning of the word was 'an enclosure, a field or place surrounded by a bank or hedge'; hence 'barton', an enclosure for corn, 'appleton', an orchard, &c. It then came to signify 'a separate dwelling with the land enclosed about it'. Now it is usually applied to a large village, a town; but the original sense is expressed in most of our pl. ns. ending in 'ton'. As late as 1389 Wycliffe writes (Matt. xxii. 5): 'But thei dispisiden, and wenten forth, oon to his toun' (field), 'anothir to his marchaundise.'

Tripontium, a Roman station on Watling Street, meaning three bridges, or a bridge with three arches. It was really situate at Cave's Inn, 2 m. S. of Brinsford Bridge. See both those pl. ns., *ante.*

Tutnell or **Totenhull,** in Tardebigge. 16 c. *Totenhull.* The materials are scanty and late, but seem trustworthy. *Totenhull* means a hill of observation, a high look-out place (O. E. *totian,* to peep, look out, spy); Grafton (577) describes a *toting hole* in a tower through which the Earl of Salisbury, looking out, was shot at the siege of Orleans in 1427. 'Forsothe David dwellide in the *tote hil,* and called it the citee of David,' Wycliffe's Bible (1380). 'Up on the *toothil* of the Lord I am stondende contynuelly bi day and up on my warde . . . all nights,' ib., Isaiah xxi. 8. Cp. Totley (D. *Totinglei*), 6 m. S. of Sheffield, occupying a commanding situation on the frontier of Mercia and Northumbria; and Tothill Fields, London.

Tysoe, p., 7 m. S. of Kineton. D. *Tiheshoche*; 12 c. *Thiesho, Tiesoch, Thisho, Tyeso,* C. B. M. 1; 13 c. *Thysho, Tysho,* C. B. M. 1. The prefix is a short or pet form of an A. S. pers. n. *Tih,* for a recorded *Tihha.* This is therefore Tih's hoe (hill), *v.* Hoe.

Ufton, h., 3 m. W. of Southam. c. 1000 *Ulfetune,* Dug.;

D. *Ulchetone*; 13 c. *Ulston*, Mon. v; *Oluston*, Mon. 11; anciently *Olneweton*, *Oulfton*, *Olufton*, *Olughton*, Dug.; 15 c. *Ulfeton*, A. D. ii. The forms are irregular and conflicting, but I think we may read an original *Ulfestune*—Ulf's town, *v.* Ton, *Ulf* being a N. F. form of *Wulf*. The Normans could not pronounce *Wulf*, except as *Ulf*, and so they commonly wrote it.

Ullenhall, h., 1½ m. NW. of Henley-in-Arden. D. *Holehale*; 12 c. *Hulehale*; 1257 *Hunhal*; 1326 *Ulnhale*, *Ulehale*, *Holenhale*, C. B. M. 1, C. D. Fr. The prefix is A. S. *ūle*, gen. *ūlan*, owl. The terminal seems to be *hale*, q. v., but Owl's meadow seems unlikely. *Hale* was also a form of *heall*, hall, and Owl (generally 'Owlet') hall is not an uncommon name —*Ulanhyrst*, Owl's wood, *Ulanbeorh*, Owl's hill, *Ulanwyl*, Owl's well, are mentioned in early charters. 'Hole house' appears on the O. M. hard by Ullenhall. There is a moated site here.

Ulverley, h. (marked on O. M. 'Hullery or Ulverlie', 'Ulverlie, or Beggarly Green'), 1 m. SE. of Acock's Green. D. *Uluerlie* (the medial *u* = *v*); 12 c. *Hulferle*. This is Wulfhere's lea, *v.* Ley. The Normans used *Ulf* for *Wulf*, and so did the Norsemen. Cp. Ulverston, in Lancashire, from 'Ulfhere'. Ulverley represents the original name of Solihull (Dug., 662); *v.* Solihull and Oddinsell's Moat, *ante*. The change appears to have taken place in the 12 c.

Ulware, an unrecognized D. manor, in Barlichway hundred, the property of the Bishop of Baieux.

Umberslade (Hall and Park), in Tanworth, 4 m. N. of Henley-in-Arden. 12 c. *Ombreslade*, Dug. *Umber*, *Ombre* is not an O. E. word, nor is the Humber (river), which is probably Celtic. I think it represents a pers. n. like the *Omber-* in Ombersley, Worcestershire, which, in early forms, appears indifferently as *Ambre-* and *Omber-*. The most likely known name I can suggest is *Æmbriht*. *Slade* is an O. E. word of wide meaning, a dingle, an open space between woods, a forest glade; *v.* H. E. D. Dug. says Umberslade was an ancient manor-house.

Upton, h., 4 m. SE. of Kineton, on Edge Hill. D. *Optone*; 12 c. *Hoptone*; 1327 *Upton super Egge,* S. R. The prefix is A. S. *ūp,* upwards, above; here literally 'the town on the hill', *v.* Ton.

Upton, h., 2 m. E. of Alcester. 13 c. *Upton by Haselover,* C. I. 11. *V.* Upton, *ante.*

Walcot, h., 2 m. E. of Alcester. D. *Walecote.* Walcot, Walton, are very common names, but extremely difficult. The prefix is usually found in charters as *wale-*, a dat. form of *wealh,* meaning (*a*) a stranger, foreigner, Welshman, (*b*) a servant, serf, thrall, and it is apparently impossible to say which of these meanings is the true one. Then again *Wealh* and *Wale* are recorded pers. ns., and the difficulty is increased. It is rarely that the forms give any material assistance. As matter of common sense I think that in most cases the name had reference to the cot of a serf, or servant, rather than to that of a 'foreigner', which could only have been a comparatively small class in the early centuries.

Walmley Ash, h., in Sutton Colfield. 13 c. *Warmleye.* The materials are slender, but this must be A. S. *wielm, walm,* a boiling, swelling, bubbling up = a strong spring, from the verb *weallan,* to bubble up, flow, and *Ley,* q. v. Cp. Walmgate, in York, and Welford, *post.*

Walton, h., in Wellesbourne Mountford. *V.* Walcote, *ante.*

Walton (Little), h., 2½ m. E. of Monks Kirby. 13 c. *Walton,* Dug.; 1327 *Walton juxta Kirkeby,* S. R. *V.* Walcote, *ante.*

Walton d'Eivile, h., 4 m. W. of Kineton. D. *Waltone*; 1327 *Walton Deville,* S. R. The d'Eivile family were early lords. *V.* Walcote, *ante.*

Walton Manduit, h., 4 m. W. of Kineton. D. *Waltone*;

1327 *Walton Mandut*. The Manduit family were early lords. *V*. Walcote, *ante*.

Wapenbury, p., 5 m. NE. of Leamington. D. *Wapeberie*; 1198 *Wapenbiri*; 1319 *Wappingbure*, C. B. M. 1. The terminal is doubtless *burh* or *byrig*, *v*. Bury. The prefix, A. S. *wæpen*, would perplex the Norman D. clerk, and he has made a short cut to it. It is our modern word *weapon*, and doubtless points to the residence of some skilled artificer who made swords or other weapons of war or the chase. Cp. Wappenham, in Northamptonshire, D. *Wapeham*.

Ward End, 3 m. NE. of Birmingham, takes its name from a family named Ward, who lived, or had property there, in the 13 and 14 c. Ward End Hall is, or was, moated.

Warmington, p., 5½ m. NW. of Banbury. D. *Warmintone, Warmintone*; 1123 *Warm*(*intone*), *Warminton*, C. D. Fr.; 1284 *Warmynton*, C. B. M. 1. The terminal is, of course, *-ton*, q.v. The prefix is a pers. n., but whether it is *Wærmær*, *Wærmann*, or *Wærmund* is doubtful.

Warstone. See Hoar- and Hore- stone, *ante*.

Warth-silver. Dug. says (p. 607), 'which warth-silver . . . I take to have been, at first, a certain payment for service of warding the King's castles, . . . for anciently it is written "Ward penny," as by sundry authorities I could manifest.' *V*. Knightlow Cross.

Warton or **Waverton,** h., 3 m. NE. of Polesworth. 1285 *Wavertone*, C. B. M. 1; 13 c. *Waverton*, Mon. ii. For 'Waver' *v*. Brownsover, Cester-Over. For reasons there given I translate this 'the town of the aspen poplar' (or poplars). Note here the passage from *Waver-* to *War-*.

Warwick, *in Wærinc wicum*, 701, C. D. 998; 1001 *in Wærinc wicum*, C. D. 705; 1016 *in Wærinc wican*, C. D. 724; 913 *æt Wæringwicon*, 915; *Wæringwic*, A. S. C.; D. *Warwic*; 1159 *Warewic*, P. R. *Inc* is frequently written in the charters for *ing*, having in itself no other meaning. The terminal is plain *wic*, a village, the forms being only its inflexions. I think the prefix is probably the name of a family of Wæring. There was a tribe of that name on the SW. coast of the Baltic (Shore's *Origin of the Anglo-Saxon Race*, 36 and Index), and families of Waring are plentiful to-day. I translate Warwick as 'the village of the Wærings'.

Washwood Heath, 3 m. NE. of (now absorbed in) Birmingham. 1403 *Wastewede*, 1404 *Walstwode*, 1454 *Washwode*. These forms together mean 'Waste wood'. *Waste* is not an O. E. word, but borrowed from the French. The M.E. spelling was generally *wast*.

Wasperton, p., 4 m. SW. of Warwick. 1043 *Waspertone*, T. C. 352, C. D. 916; *Wasperton*, C. D. 939; D. *Wasmertone*. This must be read Was-per-ton, A. S. *wāse*, mud, fen, *perig* (*g* = *y*), a pear-tree, and *tun*, town—'muddy (fenny) pear-tree town'. An original *Perigtūn* naturally becomes Periton and then Perton. This is the only Wasperton in England.

Watergall, h., 3 m. S. of Bishops Itchington; on the river Itchen, which in Kitchen's Map of Warwickshire is marked 'Watergall R.'; 998 *wætergefeal*, Crawford Chs. 8, p. 21—literally 'water-with-fall' (waterfall). Dug. (228) says there is a stream here which runs under ground for about half a mile, and then reappears. It is strange that the preposition *ge*, which usually dies out, should have been so long maintained. Cp. Waterfall, in N. Stafford, where the river Hamp becomes subterraneous.

Water Orton, p., 2½ m. NW. of Coleshill. 13 c. *Overton*, C. B. M. 1. A. S. *ofer* means 'upper, above', and *ōfer* a bank, margin; but *ofer* is always a prefix, and *ōfer* a terminal. This is 'upper town', though it lies low, hence 'water'. It is on the Tame, and may mean 'up-stream', with reference to some locality lower down; *v.* Oversley. 'Overton' frequently becomes 'Orton', probably in consequence of the *v* having been formerly written *u*, as 'Waver' has become 'Waure', 'War-' and 'Woore'.

Watling Street. Roman Road, Dover (via London) to Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury. 880 *Wætlinga straet*, C. S. 856; 880 *Wætling straet*, C. S. 857; 926 *Wæclinga stræte, Wæxlinga stræte, Wæxlingga strate*, C.D. 1099; 944 *Wætlinga stræt*, C.D. 399; 944 *Wætlinga stræt*, C. D. 402; 956 *Wætlinga stræt*, C. D. 449; 975 *Wætling stræte*, C. D. 590; 978 *Wætlinga strætæ*, C. D. 1275; 10 c. *Weaclinga stræt*, C. D. 1356. The right form is *Wætlinga stræt*. The forms with *c* and *x* are only copies, and the A. S. *c* and *t* are so much alike (*c*, ꞇ) as to be sometimes indistinguishable. The plain meaning of *Wætlinga stræt* is 'the road (or street) of the Wætlingas', or 'of the sons (or descendants) of Wætla'. Florence of Worcester and Roger of Hoveden (12 c.) both write, under the year 1013, of Watling Street as 'the road which the sons of . . . Weatla made across England'. I suggest that Wætla was a demi-god or hero of one or more of the Teutonic tribes who settled in England during its occupation by the Romans, or soon after their departure, and that to them, or some of them, the Milky Way was then known as Watling Street. Many nations have associated the Milky Way with the idea of a road. The Welsh know it as *Hynt St. Ialm* (St. James's way) and *Heol y gwynt*, the way of the wind; the Italians as 'the holy street to Loretto', the Spaniards as 'the road to St. Iago' (of Compostello), Mahommedans as 'the Hadji's way' (to Mecca), the Roumanians as 'Trajan's way', after the Emperor who spent much time and executed great works in Dacia. Our forefathers knew it as Watling Street. Chaucer (14 c.) writes:

> 'Now, quod he thoo, cast up thine eye,
> See yonder, lo, the *galoxie*,
> Which men clepeth the milky weye,
> For hit is white; and some, parfeye (by my faith),
> Callen hyt *Watlyng strete*.'

House of Fame, Book II, l. 935.

The Complaint of Scotland (1549), a Scottish work

(E. E. T. S. 58), speaks of the Milky Way as being called by mariners *Vatlant* (Watling) *streit*, and Gawin Douglas (1474–1522), in his *Virgil's Æneid*, 85, terms the Milky Way *Watlingstrete*. Jacob Grim (*Teutonic Mythology*, pp. 356–7) writes: 'Now it is not unimportant that one of the highways, Wætlinga Stræt, is . . . translated to the sky, and gets to look quite mythical. . . . Wætlinga is plainly a genitive plural; who the Wætlings were, and how they came to give their name to an earthly and a heavenly street, we do not know. . . . Among other nations also fancy and fable have let the names of earthly and heavenly roads run into one another.' Rydberg (*Teutonic Mythology*, Anderson's translation, 647) writes: 'The Watlings, after whom the Milky Way is named, are descendants of Vate-Vada, Volund's father'; and further, '*Vate Vada* or *Ivalde* and *Wætla* are synonyms, and Slagfin-Irung, Volund or Weland, and Orvandel-Egil were his (Wætla's) sons; hence by legend and saga their names were associated with the Milky Way, and transferred from Norse to Saxon, crossed to England, and took root here both in heavenly and earthly ways.' It is interesting to note that Wætla's son, Volund or Weland, is still remembered by us under 'Wayland smith's cave', a cromlech beside Icknield Street, in Berks., which in a charter of 955, C. D. 1172, is mentioned as *Welandes smiththan* (Weland's smithy). Sir Walter Scott, in *Kenilworth*, has taken great liberties with Weland, apparently unconscious of the dignity and antiquity of the character he was portraying.

Weddington, p., 4 m. W. of Hinckley. D. *Watitune*. The materials are very scanty, but I think they point to an original *Wadantūn*—the town of Wada; *t* and *d* are often interchanged, and a gen. *an* is the main root of our medial *-ing-*. Wada was a common A. S. pers. n.

Wedgnock Park, ancient estate, 2 m. NW. of Warwick. 13 c. *Wegenok*, Dug. M. E. *wegge*, a wedge, and *nōk*, nook—

a wedge or triangular-shaped piece of land. This is probably altogether a M. E. name.

Weethley, p., 3 m. SW. of Alcester. D. *Witelei*; 1350 *Wytheleye*, C. B. M. 1. The D. form as usual shows the difficulty that Norman scribes had with a medial *th*; they could not pronounce it, and probably misunderstood its pronunciation by A. S. witnesses. It is A. S. *wythig* (*g* = *y*), a withy, or sallow, a species of willow—the withy lea, *v.* Ley; *v.* Saltley.

Welch Hall, 1 m. NE. of Meriden, anciently belonged to the Waldive family, whose heiress married a Walshe; the name then became 'Walshe Hall', which it bore in Dugdale's time.

Welcombe, h., 1 m. N. of Stratford. It is always dangerous to interpret a modern form alone, but this seems simple. It is probably A. S. *wiell*, a spring, and *combe*, a valley—the spring in the valley; *v.* Combe, *ante.*

Welford, h., 9 m. SW. of Stratford, on the border of Gloucestershire. 13 c. *Welneford* (commonly), A. D. i; 1315 *Welneford*, C. B. M. 1. The forms are late. I think the prefix represents an A. S. *wielm*, *walm*, a bubbling, gushing up = strong spring (cp. over*whelm*, and see Walmley); this would give 'the ford of the spring' (perhaps the head-waters of a stream). *V.* Ford.

Wellsbourne Hastings, Wellsbourne Mountford, p., 6 m. S. of Warwick, forming one D. manor, subsequently divided into two manors, one belonging to the Hastang family, the other to the Mountfords, hence those names. 862 *Welesburn*, C. S. 503. It appears by this charter that a Witenagemot (Parliament) was held here in 862 by Burhred, King of the Mercians, and Wellsbourne is mentioned as a 'royal place'. 969 *Welesburn*, C. S. 1234; D. *Waleborne.* The terminal is A. S. *burn*, a brook, and the prefix probably *Wealh*, a common pers. n., but also meaning a serf, servant. *Wale* is a dat. form of the name and word, so that the forms point to it; but whether it is used in the sense of a pers. n., or descriptive of a serf, it would be hard to say. *V.* Walcot, *ante.*

Welsh Road, The Welshman's Road, The Bullock Road, a very ancient way from North Wales to London. From its formation and bifurcations I think it is probably a British trackway, and the fact that on its way it is frequently a manorial or other boundary, is evidence of its antiquity. Until the advent of railways it was a great cattle road from North Wales to London. The herds travelled mainly on the line of the Old Chester Road to the Rising Sun, Brownhills, where they divided, some continuing on Watling Street, and the others keeping the route, through Stonnall and Castle Bromwich, to Stonebridge, where they again divided, some going direct to Kenilworth, and some by Meriden and Berkswell, both routes uniting at the George in the Tree, then a noted drovers' house. From Kenilworth the road proceeds by Cubington, Offchurch, Southam, Priors Hardwick, Culworth, Sulgrave, Syresham, Biddlesden, and Buckingham. Beyond Buckingham I am not acquainted with it, but am informed it passes through Thornborough, the Horwoods, Mursley, Stewkley, and through or near Leighton Buzzard and Totternhoe, beyond which I have no clear information. There were inns, with farms attached to them, upon the road, which provided for the cattle and drovers, and the owners who frequently accompanied the herds. In the eighteenth century, when turnpikes were gradually introduced, the erection of gates on parts of the old line occasionally caused a diversion, as the tolls were a substantial burden and the drovers preferred green lanes to macadamized roads. The cattle, when necessary, were shod with light plates.

Weston-under-Wethele, h., 1½ m. NE. of Cubington. D. *Westone*; 13 c. *Weston*, C. B. M. I. West town, *v.* Ton. 'Under Wethele' (*v.* Weethly) is a M. E. addition for distinction.

Weston-in-Arden, h., 1 m. N. of Bulkinton. D. *Weston*; *v.* prior Weston; 'in Arden' is a distinctive mediaeval addition.

Weston (juxta Chiriton), in Long Compton. *V.* Weston, *ante*; 'juxta Chiriton,' mediaeval distinctive addition.

Whaburley, h., 2 m. W. of Coventry. 13 c. *Watburleye*, A. D. iii; *Wadberleye*, *Whoberley*, C. I. 11; 14 c. *Whaberley*, Dug. The original A. S. form would be *Hwætburhes-leah*, from the fem. pers. n. *Hwætburh*, *v.* Ley.

Whatcote, p., 5 m. S. of Kineton. D. *Quatercote*; 1183 *Quatcote*, 1301 *Wathchote*, C. B. M. 1; 1327 *Watkote*, S. R. I do not find *Hwæt* as a 'recorded' name, though I think it must have been one, as it means brisk, bold; but it formed a common prefix, and would probably be used as a short form. Such a name would perhaps account for the *Q* in the first two forms, which I take to be only the effect of pronunciation. From *Hwæt* we ought to have *Hwætescot*; or assuming the original name to have been Wata, *Watancot*, Watta's cot, the *an* would probably become *ing*, or drop out. That the prefix is a pers. n. *Hwæt* or *Watta* I have no doubt.

Whateley Hall, Castle Bromwich. 1278 *Thomas of Wateley*; 1301 *Richard of Wateley*, Chattock's Antiquities. The Hall is modern, but apparently occupies an ancient site. This is A. S. *hwæte*, M. E. *whete*, *whæte*, wheat, and *ley*, q. v.—'the wheat ley,' perhaps in allusion to lea land which had been ploughed and returned to fallow, or lea land newly ploughed. The form is preserved in our family name Whateley.

Wheatley, h., 3½ m. SE. of Tamworth. 16 c. *Whateley*, Dug.; *Wheteley*, C. B. M. 1. *V.* Whateley, *ante*.

Whichford, p., 5 m. SE. of Shipston. 1128 *Wicheford*, C. B. M. 1. The prefix is A. S. *wice* (*ce* = *ch*), the 'wych elm', and the terminal 'ford', q. v.—'the ford of the wych elm.'

Whitacre Over, Whitacre Nether, 2–4 m. NE. of Coleshill. D. *Witecore*, *Witacre* (Northamptonshire); 13 c. *Wythacre*, *Wytacer*; 14 c. *Netherwhitacre*, *Overwythacre*, *Netherwythacre*, *Whitacr*. *Over* and *Nether* are here used in the sense of Upper and Lower. The forms do not point to 'white', but to 'Withy acre', acre being used in the sense of field, q. v. The situation is low, and suitable to the growth of aqueous trees. *V.* Weethly.

Whitchurch, p., 6 m. SE. of Stratford. D. *Witecerce*; 1326 *Whitcherchė*, C. B. M. 1. The D. form was pronounced 'White church'; the name is a common one, and may refer to the colour of the church, but 'white' (A. S. *hwīt*) also meant 'fair, bright, splendid', and the word may be used in one of those senses.

Whitley, h., in Wootton Wawen. D. *Witeleia*; 1376 *Whyteleie*, C. B. M. 1. A. S. *hwīt*, M. E. *white*, meant 'white, bright, fair', and the word may have been used in any one of those senses.

Whitley, h., 2 m. SW. of Coventry. In the absence of forms this must be construed 'White ley', as most likely; *v.* Whitchurch and Whitley, *ante*.

Whitnash, p., 1 m. SE. of Leamington. D. *Witenas*; 1327 *Whitenasshe*, S. R. This is 'White ash', but 'white' in A. S. also meant 'fair, splendid', a more likely reference to tree. 'Fair Oak' is a common name. The *n* is the result of A. S. *hwīt* being used in the dat. form, *hwītan*.

Whore Nap, 2½ m. SW. of Henley-in-Arden, *on* the boundary of Worcestershire and Warwickshire. The original form would be *Hoarcnæp*—the boundary hill; *v.* Hoar- and Hoar-stone, and Napton. *Hoar*, in M. E., became occasionally *War-* and *Whore-* in pl. ns., in consequence of the accent falling on the *ho-*.

Wibtoft, h., 5 m. NW. of Lutterworth. 1004 *Wibbetoft*, Th. Ch. 546; D. *Wibetot*; c. 1200 *Wibetoth*, C. B. M. 1; 13 c. *Wybetoft*, A. D. i. A. S. pers. n. *Wibba*, *Wybba*; the original form must have been *Wibbantoft*, Wibba's toft (small close of land near his homestead), *v.* Toft. The village lies on

Watling Street, here partly paved, but whether of old or modern time I cannot say.

Wich, a common terminal, from A. S. *wic*, dat. *wice* (*c* = *ch* before *e*), M. E. *wic*, *wike*, *wyke* (also in composition assibilated), *-wich*, *-wych*, *-wyȝ*, from L. *vicus*, a place, dwelling, village, town. In the N. and E., under Scandinavian influence, it becomes *wick* and *wyke*. The word is not to be confounded with *wick* on the coast, which is generally O. N., and means a bay, nor with *wich* (origin unknown), a salt spring, e. g. Droit*wich*, Nant*wich*, North*wich*, Middle*wich*, &c.

Widney, h., in Solihull. 13 c. *Withenhai*, *Wydenhay*, Dug.; 14 c. *Wydenhay* (3), A. D. iii, iv. The prefix is A. S. *wīde*, wide, spacious, broad, and the terminal *hege*, M. E. *hay*—the wide or broad enclosure. If you say '*at* the wide enclosure', then *wide* takes the dat. form, *widen*; hence the *n*. *V.* Whitnash.

Wiggins Hill, h., in Sutton Colfield. D. *Winchicelle*; 13 c. *Wygeneshul*, *Wiginghul*; 14 c. *Wygenishull*, C. B. 1. The D. form looks like an A. S. *Wincelhyll*—the hill in the corner or angle; but the later forms are clearly Wighen's hill, Wighen being an A. S. pers. n. and Wiggin a present family name. It may be that D. has blundered, or that it is a complete change of name. The present interpretation is clearly Wighen's hill.

Willenhall, p., 3 m. SE. of Coventry. 14 c. *Wilnehale* (2), Dug.; 14 c. *Wilnhale*, *Willenhale*, A. D. iii, iv. A. S. pers. n. *Willa*, gen. *Willan*, and *hale*, q. v.—Willa's meadow land. Cp. Willenhall, Staffordshire, which in c. 732 was *Willanhalch*, in 996 *Willanhale*; *halch* and *hale* are variant forms of a nom. *healh*. There is also a hamlet 'Winnall', in Ombersley near Worcester, which was *Wylnehale* in 1273. These places have a similar root.

Willey, p., 8 m. N. of Rugby. D. *Welie*; 1129 *Wilee*, C. D. Fr. I read this to be 'the willow lea' (A. S. *welig*, *wilig*, *g* = *y*, a willow tree), *v.* Ley.

Willington, h., 1 m. SE. of Shipston-on-Stour. D.

Ullavintone; 13 c. *Wolyngton*, Dug.; 1327 *Wolamynton*, S. R. The original form must have been *Wulflaf-ing-tūn*, the *ing* being possessive, i.e. indicative of the *tūn* being the property of Wulflaf. If *ing* were patronymic the construction would be 'the town of the sons (or descendants) of Wulflaf', but that would require an original *Wulflafes-ing-tun*, of which there is no evidence. It is often very difficult to say whether a clear medial *-ing-* is possessive or patronymic.

Willoughby, p., 7½ m. S. of Rugby. D. *Wilebere*, *Wilebei*, *Wilebee*; 13 c. *Wilibi*, C. B. M. 1; 1327 *Wylughbi*, S. R. A. S. *welig*, *wilig*, a willow (tree). The terminal I take to be *by*, a house, village, &c.—the village in the willows. *By* is said not to be an O. E. word, but Swedish and Danish, and a 'sure indication' of a Norse settlement. Much depends on dates, and there was plenty of time to incorporate Norse words into our language before the date of D. (1086). We do occasionally find *by*, in the sense of dwelling or village, in late A. S. charters. I do not doubt our having derived it from the Swedes or Danes.

Wilmcote, h., 4 m. NW. of Stratford. 1016 *Wilmundigcote*, C. D. 724; D. *Wilmecote*; 12 c. *Wilmundecote*, Dug.; 14 c. *Wilmoncote*, A. D. iii. A. S. pers. n. *Wilmund*—Wilmund's cot. The first form points to an original *Wilmundingcote*, in which case the *ing*, if patronymic, would yield 'the cot of the descendants of Wilmund'. Cp. Wilnecote, *post*.

Wilnecote, p., 2½ m. SE. of Tamworth. D. *Wilmundecote*; 1224 *Wilmecote*; 13 c. *Wilmondecote*, Dug.; 1356 *Wylmyncote*, C. B. M. 1. A. S. pers. n. *Wilmund*—Wilmund's cot. Cp. Wilmcote, *ante*.

Wimpston, h., 3½ m. SE. of Stratford; anciently *Wilmeton*, *Wilmeston*, *Wilmyston*, Dug. These forms, I think, show an original *Wilhelmeston*—Wilhelm's town; *v.* Ton.

Winderton, h. and ancient estate, 2 m. NE. of Brailes.

1327 *Wyntertone,* S. R.; 13 c. *Wynderton,* A. D. ii. Win*d*er has no meaning in O. E., and the *d* must rightly have been *t*; those letters are frequently interchanged. *Wintertun* must originally have been an enclosure inhabited, or frequented, only in the winter. We have numerous places commencing Winter- having reference to the season.

Wishaw, p., 6 m. S. of Tamworth. D. *Witscaga*; 12 c. *Witteshage*; 13 c. *Wissawe,* Dug.; 14 c. *Wyschawe, Wysshawe,* C. I. The prefix is the A. S. pers. n. *Wita,* the accent being on the *t,* and the *a* slightly sounded. The terminal is A. S. *scaga* (shaw), a small wood, or grove. The *t* in Wita would naturally drop out, and hence the present form.

Withybrook, p., 3 m. N. of Brinklow; 1198 *Widebroc*; 12 c. *Widebroc,* C. B. M. 1. These two forms infer that the pronunciation was *Wid-ebrook,* wide brook (A. S. *wīd*); but then the accent ought to have been on the *i.* The mod. name, of course, means a brook beside which withies grew. I think the modern form is right, and that the *d* in the earlier forms is only the usual Norman way of expressing a medial *th.*

Witton, h., in Aston, 3 m. N. of Birmingham. D. *Witone*; 14 c. *Wytton,* Dug. Probably 'White town' (A. S. *hwīt*), or the prefix might represent *Hwita, Wita,* a pers. n. The forms are as applicable to one as to the other. *V.* Whitchurch and Whitley, *ante.*

Wixford, p., 2 m. S. of Alcester. 962 *Wihtlachesforde,* C. S. 1092; D. *Witelavesford*; 13 c. *Wytlaxford, Withlackford*; 14 c. *Witlaxford, Wyksford,* Dug. A. S. pers. n. *Witlac*—Witlac's ford, *v.* Ford. The D. form is *Witlaf,* but all the others are *Witlac.* Both names are rare.

Wolfhamcote, p., 4 m. NW. of Daventry. D. *Ulfelmescote.* Dug. says, 'vulgarly called Ovencote.' The D. form gives us a clear *Wulfhelmescote* (the Norman *Ulf-* representing Wulf-)—Wulfhelm's cot.

Wolford (Great), p., 4 m. SW. of Shipston-on-Stour.

D. *Uolwarde*, *Worwarde*; 12 c. *Wolewarthe*, *Wlwarth*; 13 c. *Wulleward*, Dug.; 12 c. *Vlwarde*, C.B.M. 1. All these forms resolve themselves into the A.S. pers. n. *Wulfweard*; there is no *-ford* in it. There has no doubt been a suffix, but it has dropped off, probably supplanted by *-weard*, mistaken for *-ford*.

Wolston, p., 7 m. W. of Rugby. D. *Wluricetone*, *Wluestone*; 11 and 12 c. *Wlvricheston* (3), C.D.Fr.; 13 c. *Wolrigeston*, *Wlfricheston* (Wr. Chs.). A. S. pers. n. *Wulfric*—Wulfric's town, *v.* Ton. There was a Priory here for Benedictine monks, subject to the Abbey of St. Pierre-sur-Dive, in France.

Wolvershill, h., 4 m. S. of Nuneaton. 13 c. *Wulfareshull*, Dug. A.S. pers. n. *Wulfhere*, and *hyl*, M.E. *hull*—Wulfhere's hill.

Wolverton, p., 5½ m. SW. of Warwick. D. *Ulwarditone*; 1150 *Wlwarditone*, C.D. Fr.; 1256 *Wulwardintone* (4), A.D. i. A.S. pers. n. *Wulfweard*—Wulfweard's town, *v.* Ton.

Wolvey, p., 5½ m. S. of Nuneaton. 12 c. *Wulfeia*, C.B.M. 1; 1251 *Wolveye*, Ch. R. The prefix is the A.S. pers. n. *Wulf*, the terminal *ig*, *ieg*, an island, elevation almost surrounded by water, watery land; *v.* H.E.D., *sub* 'island'.

Woodcote, in Leek Wootton, 3 m. N. of Warwick. D. *Widecote* (2); 1165 *Wudcote*, P.R.; 1327 *Wodecote*, S.R. The D. form is unlikely, and I distrust it as against the other and modern forms combined (*v.* Withybrook, *ante*). I think 'the cot in the wood' is the right translation. D. makes few mistakes, considering the difficulties to which its Norman scribes were subject.

Woodhouses, h., 2½ m. NW. of Polesworth. 1540 *Wodhouses*, C.B.M. 1. Wood houses, M.E. *wode*, wood.

Woolscott, h., in Granborough. D. *Werlavescote*; 12 c. *Warleveseote*, C.B.M. 1. A.S. pers. n. *Wærlaf*—Wærlaf's cot. This D. manor has not been previously identified.

Wootton (Hill), h., 2 m. NW. of Leamington. D. *Hille*; 1327 *Hullwottone*. In A. S. Wootton would be *Wudutūn*, which in M. E. becomes *Wodeton* and *Wootton*—the town in the wood.

Wootton (Leek), 3 m. N. of Warwick. The original form would be A. S. *Wudutūn*, M. E. *Wodeton*, *Wootton*, 'the town in the wood.' At one time it was called Wootton-Savage, from its then owner; why now 'Leek' is not recorded; doubtless it is a family name for distinction from other Woottons.

Wootton Wawen, p., 3 m. S. of Henley-in-Arden. 723 *Widu tūn*, C. S. 157; 1043 *Wotton* (*Wagene de*), C. D. 939 (*Wagene*, or *Wahgene* as he is elsewhere called, is a witness to this charter; in D. he is called *Waga*); D. *Wotone*; c. 1350 *Waunes Wotton*, *Wawenes Wotton*, A. D. iv, v. This means 'the town in the wood', *v.* prior Woottons. *Wawen* is a M. E. distinctive addition after *Wahgene*, the last of the A. S. possessors. He was a great local magnate who probably took the wrong side, for the Conqueror stripped him of all his possessions.

Wormleighton, p., 7 m. SE. of Southam. 956 *Wilmanlehtune*, C. S. 946; D. *Wimerestone*, *Wimenestone*, *Mimelestone* (*M* mistake for *W*); 1327 *Wilmeleghtone*, S. R.; 14 c. *Welmeleyghton*, A. D. v; *Wormleytone*, C. B. M. I. This is Wilman's lea town (A. S. pers. n. *Wilman*); *v.* Ley and Ton.

Worth, a common terminal, is A. S. *worth*, *weorth*, *wurth*, *wyrth*, *wierth*, homestead, farm, estate, property. It is allied to A. S. *worthig*, *weorthig*, *wurthig*, *wyrthig*, sometimes found as *worthign*, *worthine*, which has the same meaning. The latter forms have frequently, especially in Salop, hardened into *wardine*, e. g. Shrawardine, Belswardine, Pedwardine, Cheswardine, &c.; and in the SW. have become *worthy*, as in Holsworthy, King's Worthy, &c.

Woscote, h., in Granborough, 6 m. S. of Rugby. D.

Wlfesmescot; anciently *Wulvescote*, Dug. A. S. pers. n. *Wulfhelm*—Wulfhelm's cot.

Wroxall, p., 6 m. NW. of Warwick. 12 c. *Wroccheshal*, *Wrocheshale*, *Wrokeshal* (frequently). The *ch* in the forms = *c* hard. *Wroc* was an A. S. pers. n., gen. *Wrocces*, and this is Wroc's hale (meadow land), *v.* Hale. Cp. Wroxhill, Bedfordshire, Wrocwardine, Salop, Wroxham, Norfolk, Wroxton, Oxfordshire, all from *Wroc*.

Wykin, h., 3 m. NE. of Coventry. Anciently written *Wike* and *Wickey*, Dug.; 13 c. *Wykene*, A. D. ii; 1327 *Wykene*, S. R. A. S. *wīc*, a house, village, &c., in its dat. form becomes *wīcen* and *wīcan*, and in M. E. *wīc* becomes *wyk* and *wyke*. This name is 'at the village'.